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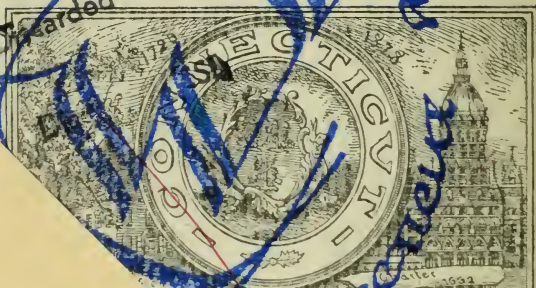
The Anti-Prohibition Manual

**A SUMMARY OF FACTS AND
FIGURES DEALING WITH
PROHIBITION**

1915

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The Anti-Prohibition Manual

*A Summary of Facts and
Figures Dealing With
Prohibition*

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Edited and Compiled by the
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT of the
NATIONAL
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS'
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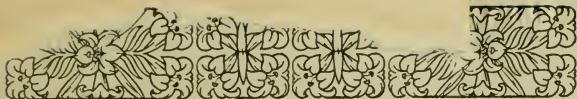
A WET and DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

WET STATES

DRY STATES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

The Black States Are License ("Wet") The White States Have Prohibition ("Dry")



Introduction

THESE pages were compiled with but one purpose in view.

They are intended to furnish a quick and easy means of answering arguments offered in support of Prohibition.

Within these pages may be found the answer to practically every argument presented to date by the Anti-Saloon League or other Prohibition forces.

An effort has been made to compile the facts contained, in a concise, clear and brief manner. This book should be the constant companion of the members of the trade, their employees, and their friends. The statements contained are authentic and should be of value and interest to students as well as the average reader.

Education has solved many questions, but one must **know** before he can **transmit** knowledge.

Take this little book; read it; become familiar with its contents and—USE IT.

**THE FOLLOWING STATES TRIED AND REPUDI-
ATED PROHIBITION AND THEN REJECTED
A SECOND PROPOSAL.**

**Table Gives Dates When Prohibition Law Was
Adopted and Rejected.**

Ohio—1855-1855—Nov. 3, 1914, rejected second proposal.

Nebraska—1855 soon repealed; 1880, rejected second proposal.

Indiana—1855 soon repealed; 1882, rejected second proposal.

Michigan—1853-1875; 1887, rejected second proposal.

Massachusetts—1855-1870; 1889, rejected second proposal.

Connecticut—1854-1872; 1889, rejected second proposal.

NOTE.—One State tried Prohibition twice and repudiated it both times—Rhode Island.

**THE FOLLOWING SIXTEEN (16) STATES TRIED
PROHIBITION, BUT HAVE SINCE RETURNED
TO LICENSE AND REGULATION.**

**Table Gives Dates When Prohibition Law Was
Adopted and Repealed.**

South Dakota—1889-1896.

Nebraska—1855 (soon repealed)—1880 (second attempt defeated).

Iowa—1884 (abandoned in a few years).

Illinois—1855 (repealed in same year).

Indiana—1855 (soon abandoned)—1882 (second attempt defeated).

Ohio—1855 (repealed in same year)—Nov. 3, 1914 (second attempt defeated).

Alabama—Repealed Prohibition Law in 1912.

New York—1854-1856.

Vermont—1852-1903.

New Hampshire—1855-1889.

Massachusetts—1855-1870—1889 (second attempt defeated).

Connecticut—1854-1872—1889 (second attempt defeated).

Rhode Island—1853-1863—1886-1889.

Maryland—1855 (repealed in same year).

Delaware—1855-1857.

Michigan—1853-1875—1887 (second proposal defeated).

Are You Directly or Indirectly Interested In The Liquor Business?

If not, read this carefully:

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$250,000,000 revenue to the Treasury of our National Government.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$21,000,000 revenue to the various States of the Union.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$6,600,000 revenue to the various Counties of the United States.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$52,000,000 revenue to the Municipalities of the United States. Most of our American municipalities are bonded to the limit; our cities cannot bear the burden of additional taxes.

WHO will make up this revenue lost through NATIONAL PROHIBITION?

WHAT PART WILL YOU HAVE TO PAY?

PROHIBITION STATES—HISTORY.

States	Population	Law Passed	Law in Effect	Votes For	Votes Against	Majority
Alabama	2,138,093	Jan. 14, 1915	July 1, 1915		By act of Legislature	
Arizona	204,354	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1915	25,887	22,743	3,144
Arkansas	1,574,449	Feb. 6, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		By act of Legislature	
Colorado	799,024	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	129,589	118,017	11,572
Georgia	2,609,121	1907	Jan. 1, 1908		By act of Legislature	
Idaho	325,594	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916		By act of Legislature	
Iowa	2,224,771	Feb. 1915	Ján. 1, 1916		By act of Legislature	
Kansas	1,690,949	Nov. 2, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	92,302	84,304	7,998
Mississippi	1,797,114	Feb. 1908	Dec. 31, 1908		By act of Legislature	
Maine	742,371	Sept. 11, 1911	Sept. 11, 1911	60,853	60,095	758
N. Carolina	2,206,283	May 1908	Jan. 1, 1909	113,612	69,416	44,196
North Dakota	577,056	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,552	17,393	1,159
Oklahoma	1,657,155		1907		Popular vote	
Oregon	672,765	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	136,842	100,362	36,480
Tennessee	2,184,789	Jan. 1909	July 1, 1909		By act of Legislature	
Virginia	2,061,612	Sept. 22, 1914	Nov. 1, 1916	94,251	63,886	30,365
Washington	1,141,990	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	189,840	171,208	18,632
W. Virginia	1,221,119	1912	July 1, 1914	164,945	72,603	92,342

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

- 1808—First total abstinence society founded in America by William Clark.
- 1813—Society for Suppression of Intemperance organized in Maine.
- 1826—Society for Promotion of Temperance Founded.
- 1851—Maine adopted Prohibition Law—first State to do this.
- 1852—Vermont follows Maine.
- 1853—Rhode Island and Michigan adopt Prohibition.
- 1854—Connecticut and New York adopt Prohibition.
- 1855—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Nebraska (soon repealed), Ohio and Illinois adopt Prohibition.
Maryland, Illinois and Ohio repealed the law in the same year.
Wisconsin refused a Prohibition law.
- 1856—New York repealed the Prohibition law.
- 1857—Delaware does the same.
- 1863—Rhode Island repudiated the Prohibition law.
- 1869—National Prohibition Party organized.
- 1870—Massachusetts repudiated the Prohibition law.
- 1872—Connecticut repealed the law.
- 1875—Michigan abandoned Prohibition.
- 1876—First effort made for Federal Prohibition law.
- 1880—Nebraska defeats a Prohibition proposal by 45,000 majority.
Kansas goes "dry" by 7,998 majority.
- 1882—Indiana defeats effort to impose Prohibition.
- 1884—Iowa adopted Prohibition and abandoned it in a few years.
- 1886—Rhode Island again tries Prohibition.
- 1887—Michigan refuses Prohibition the second time.
Texas refuses a Prohibition law.

- 1888—Mississippi "dry" by act of Legislature.
- 1889—New Hampshire, Rhode Island repeal their Prohibition laws.
Connecticut and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts defeat efforts to impose Prohibition laws.
South Dakota adopted Prohibition.
North Dakota adopted Prohibition by 1,159 majority.
- 1893—Anti-Saloon League founded in Ohio.
- 1896—South Dakota returns to license.
- 1903—Vermont returns to license.
- 1908—North Carolina votes "dry."
Georgia "dry" by act of Legislature.
- 1909—Tennessee "dry" by Legislative enactment.
- 1910—Missouri defeated Prohibition proposal.
- 1911—Maine retains Prohibition by bare majority of 758 votes.
- 1912—Alabama repealed the Prohibition law.
Arkansas refused a Prohibition law.
- 1914—Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, West Virginia and Virginia vote "dry."
Ohio, Texas and California defeat Prohibition proposals.
Hobson's resolution for National Prohibition defeated in Congress.
- 1915—Alabama, Idaho and Iowa adopted State-wide Prohibition laws by Legislative enactment, to go into effect in 1916—with the exception of Alabama. The Legislature of New Hampshire, Wyoming, Minnesota, Florida and Michigan defeated State-wide Prohibition bills.

**OVER HALF A MILLION
SQUARE MILES OF “DRY”
TERRITORY HAS A
POPULATION OF ONLY
4,235,948.**

Area SQ. M.	STATES	Population
83,888	IDAHO	325,594
113,956	ARIZONA	204,354
96,699	OREGON	672,765
103,948	COLORADO	799,025
70,837	N. DAKOTA	577,056
70,057	OKLAHOMA	1,657,155

**ONE “WET” CITY
NEW YORK, ALONE HAS
A POPULATION OF
4,766,880**

THE PROHIBITION SITUATION TO DATE.

Change in State Laws Since January 1, 1915.

IOWA—The present prohibitory law of Iowa was passed by the Twentieth Assembly in 1884, and has been in operation ever since, but has been modified in its enforcement by the so-called Mule Law, which, under certain conditions, puts up a bar to prosecutions under the prohibitory law.

This statute has been repealed, however, by the General Assembly now in session, but such repeal does not take effect until January 1, 1916.

In February, 1915, the Iowa Legislature voted to submit to the people a constitutional state-wide prohibition amendment to be voted on at the general election in 1917, provided the Legislature of 1917 ratifies. Prohibition to become effective January 1, 1918.

IDAHO—In February, 1915, the Idaho Legislature passed a statutory prohibition law, making the state dry January 1, 1916. It also voted to submit to popular vote, to be taken at the election in November, 1916, on the question of constitutional amendment, effective January 1, 1917.

SOUTH CAROLINA—In February, 1915, the South Carolina Legislature voted to submit to the people on September 14, 1915, a statute for state-wide prohibition.

VERMONT—On March 12, 1915, the Governor of Vermont approved "an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors," which will be submitted to popular vote on March 15, 1916, in the form of a state-wide prohibition law. If passed, this law will go into effect May 1, 1916.

SOUTH DAKOTA—In March, 1915, the Legislature of South Dakota voted to submit to popular vote at the November, 1916, election, a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition, which, if passed, will be effective January 1, 1917.

MONTANA—In February, 1915, the Montana Legislature voted to submit to the people at the November, 1916, election, a statutory measure, which, if adopted, makes Montana a prohibition state December 31, 1918.

Five States Rejected Prohibition.

WYOMING—In February, 1915, the Senate rejected the Gardner Bill, providing to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to the voters two years hence.

MINNESOTA—In March, 1915, the Senate rejected a bill proposing a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition. The vote was 50 against the measure and 17 for.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—In March, 1915, the House rejected a state-wide prohibition law. The vote for retaining the license law was 226; for repeal, 144—a majority for license of 82.

FLORIDA—In April, 1915, the Senate rejected a state-wide prohibition law.

MICHIGAN—In April, 1915, a state-wide prohibition law was defeated by an overwhelming vote in the Legislature.

THE FOLLOWING STATES REJECTED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION ON A REFERENDUM.

States	Election Date	Votes for Prohibition	Votes Against Prohibition	Majority Against
California ...	Nov. 3, 1914	355,536	524,781	169,245
Texas	July 22, 1911	231,096	237,393	6,297
Missouri	Nov. 8, 1910	207,281	425,406	218,125
Pennsylvania.	June 18, 1889	296,617	484,644	188,027
Arkansas	Sept. 9, 1912	69,390	85,358	15,968

POPULATION OF U.S. WITH PER CENT URBAN
STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS FOR 1913.

States	1910	1900	1900-1910	1910
	Population		Per Cent of Incr.	Per Cent Urban
ALABAMA	2,138,093	1,828,697	16.9	17.2
ARIZONA	204,354	122,931	66.2	31.0
ARKANSAS	1,574,449	1,311,564	20.0	12.9
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	60.1	61.8
COLORADO	799,024	539,700	48.0	50.7
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	22.7	89.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	9.5	48.0
Dist. of Columbia.	331,069	278,718	18.8	100.0
Florida	752,619	528,542	42.4	29.1
GEORGIA	2,609,121	2,216,331	17.7	20.6
IDAHO	325,594	161,772	101.3	21.5
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	16.9	61.7
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	7.3	42.4
IOWA	2,224,771	2,231,853	0.3	30.6
KANSAS	1,690,949	1,470,495	15.0	29.2
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	6.6	24.3
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	19.9	30.0
MAINE	742,371	694,466	6.9	51.4
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	9.0	50.8
Massachusetts ...	3,366,416	2,805,346	20.0	92.8
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	16.1	47.2
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	18.5	41.0
MISSISSIPPI	1,797,114	1,551,270	15.8	11.5
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	6.0	42.5
Montana	376,053	243,329	54.5	35.5
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	11.8	26.1
Nevada	81,875	42,335	93.4	16.3
New Hampshire...	430,572	411,588	4.6	59.2
New Jersey.....	2,537,167	1,883,669	34.7	75.2
New Mexico.....	327,301	195,310	67.5	14.2
New York.....	9,113,614	7,268,894	25.4	78.8
N. CAROLINA....	2,206,287	1,893,810	16.5	14.4
N. DAKOTA.....	577,056	319,146	80.8	11.0
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	14.7	55.9
OKLAHOMA	1,657,155	790,391	109.7	19.3
OREGON	672,765	413,536	62.7	45.6
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	21.6	60.4
Rhode Island.....	542,610	428,556	26.6	96.7
S. Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	13.1	14.8
S. Dakota	583,888	401,570	45.4	13.1
TENNESSEE	2,184,789	2,020,616	8.1	20.2
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	27.8	24.1
Utah	373,351	276,749	34.9	46.3
Vermont	355,956	343,641	3.6	47.5
WASHINGTON ..	1,141,990	518,103	120.4	53.0
W. VIRGINIA....	1,221,119	958,800	27.4	18.7
VIRGINIA	2,061,612	1,854,184	11.2	23.1
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	12.8	43.0
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	57.7	29.6
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575	21.0	46.3
Total dry pop'n	25,828,613	Total wet pop'n	66,143,653	

POPULATION COMPARED IN PROHIBITION AND NON-PROHIBITION STATES.

ACCORDING to Table No. 28 of the United States Statistical Abstracts, the 5 "wet" States of California, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas that have refused to adopt Prohibition have an average percentage of urban population amounting to 48.9%. The average urban population in the 14 "dry" States is but 28.5%. The average percent of urban population in those States that rejected Prohibition proposals is almost twice the urban population in the present "dry" States.

In the recent vote on State-wide Prohibition the total "dry" majority in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia and Washington was 100,203. The total "wet" majority in the States of California, Ohio and Texas was 273,757. The majority of votes against Prohibition in the three States that refused the proposition in 1914 was over twice as large as the majority of votes for the proposition in the five States that adopted Prohibition.

States that have tried Prohibition and returned to the license system have a combined population of 38,632,302. Add Texas and California, which rejected Prohibition and the combined population which has repudiated the idea, is 45,058,304. The 14 States which now have Prohibition laws have a combined population of 19,565,706. If we take States as a whole, as the Prohibitionists do in claiming territory and population living under Prohibition law, whether they like it or not, twice as many people have tried and rejected the nostrum as those who are now trying it, and the growth of the idea is backward as well as forward. As the rural States have become urban with great cities, great industries and great commerce, they have abandoned Prohibition as not adapted to their needs in the way of law to be respected and obeyed by the people.

The Prohibitionists admit that more alcoholic beverages are consumed every year, and that the consumption has doubled since 1890, but they insist that this increased consumption is in the urban territory where they have not Prohibition. Very well. In what has it profited the States that have adopted Prohibition? Not greater prosperity, more religion, less poverty, less divorces, more churches, less crime, less suicide, less insanity. The census figures are all against them. Prohibition may prohibit drinking, but it does not prohibit any of the evils of civilization.

Prohibition is still a rural remedy which does not appear to be acceptable to urban territory, especially the larger cities.

COMPENSATION.

MR. D. CLARENCE GIBBONY, President of the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia, Pa., has this to say of compensation:

"The only effective plan, it seems to me, by which we can permanently get rid of the liquor business is for Pennsylvania to pass a Prohibition amendment to the Constitution—appropriate a sum of money sufficiently large to meet the requirements—provide for the appointment of some sort of commission with authority to appraise all liquor establishments at their actual value, and in some such manner compensate the licensed dealers for some part of the actual cash loss following the dissolution of the partnership, thereby enabling them to engage in some other business.

"Even this plan would entail a great loss to the liquor dealer, but he would quit with a part of his investment and could engage in some other occupation—satisfied that he had been accorded a square deal. To my mind, this is the only honorable way out of a bad situation. If we look carefully at the principles involved and act with less prejudice towards the persons actually licensed to carry on the business, we will see the justice of this proposition. Moral problems demand righteous settlement and we cannot pretend that the saloon question is none of our fault. I contend that it is all our fault. This being so, we shall obtain freedom from the business only by methods straightforward and clean. Objection to this plan will be made because of the large amount of money necessary for such a big undertaking. I say, we must first ask if it is right to abolish the liquor traffic. Next, whether we are responsible for the existence of the liquor traffic, and then adopt the surest and speediest and most honorable way to end the business. If we have shared in the profits as taxpayers and citizens it is plain we should be willing to stand some loss in closing out the traffic. Great public improvements are provided for by the State at the voters' expense. Anything that is necessary for the comfort, safety and the convenience of the people is usually arranged for ungrudgingly.

"I cannot understand how any good citizen, if he comprehends the facts, can approve a partnership which gives both partners part of the profits, but charges one of the partners with all the losses at the time of dissolution. This is neither just nor equitable. So, therefore, it cannot be the right way out.

"The only course left for us is to support a square deal abolition of the liquor traffic."

When the Swiss General Assembly passed a Federal law June 4, 1910, providing for the prohibition of absinthe, a Federal decree was also passed providing for the payment of indemnities to compensate those who had invested their wealth in the business.

In February, 1915, a measure was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies which allowed the sum of 14,800,000 francs (approximately \$2,965,000) as compensation to manufacturers and dealers in absinthe for the extinction of their business.

In England the licenses are distributed among the saloons at regular intervals known as Brewster Sessions. The authorities reserve the right to grant or refuse as many licenses as they think best.

However, those saloon keepers who are refused a renewal of their license are given compensation for their loss. In the year 1909, 625,001 pounds (approximately \$3,125,000) was the amount paid as compensation money by the authorities in England.

When the ban was placed on the sale of vodka in Russia, compensation was not necessary, for the vodka business was owned by the Russian Government and the abolition of the business worked no injury to any private citizen.

The citizens of the United States of America should ever keep in mind when discussing Prohibition the fact that it would not be fair nor just nor American to destroy a man's investment, his business, his good will, and to rob many homes of their incomes without providing proper compensation for all this loss.

THE FARMER.

ACCORDING to the United States Statistical abstracts, there are three hundred thousand farmers raising corn, barley, rye, hops and fruits that go into the production of liquor. They receive in prices from the liquor interests of the country two hundred million dollars annually. Destroy this market and you reduce their purchasing powers two hundred million dollars a year. This means a corresponding reduction in the volume of all business—the output of the mines, mills and factories. When you hear a Prohibition speech you would imagine that only corn and only a small per cent of that is used in the production of liquor. They do not tell you the whole truth. They never intimate that barley, rye, hops and fruits go into the production of liquor. We are not afraid of the whole truth. The brewers and dis-

tillers of Peoria alone consume the entire surplus corn crop of Iowa and Illinois after feeding and seed-ing. Figure up what that means in dollars and cents to the farmers of this country.

"FREEDOM OF CHOICE."

OUR religion is based on freedom of choice. It is for us to choose bad or good, according to our definition of the same. Men and women cannot be legislated into Goodness nor into Salvation.

If we lose control of ourselves, the mind and body run riot. Self-control, combined with temperance, in the individual, is the basis of society's moral success. Prohibition begins at the wrong end.

The Prohibitionist believes—"Law, then public sentiment"—whether or no. This is far from the idea of those who fought for us in 1776.

CRIME.

UNITED STATES statistical abstracts show that in 1912 dry Memphis had 64 murders per 100,000 population and wet Milwaukee had only 4. In dry Atlanta, the home of Sam Small, the Prohibition agitator, located in the State that Seaborn Wright claims to have rescued from the demon rum, there were in 1912, 39 murderers per 100,000 of population, and in wet Philadelphia 2, while Chicago had only 9. How can these facts be reconciled with the idea that you get rid of 90% of crime when you destroy the legitimate saloon?

The fact of the matter is that neither the United States Government nor prominent students of criminology make statements that alcohol is to any large extent responsible for crime. E. H. Wines in his "Punishment and Reformation" strikes the nail on the head when he says, "Much crime has grown and will continue to grow out of the unsettled relations, the perpetual and bitter conflict between capital and labor or employees and their employers. Constant employment and adequate remuneration strongly tend to subdue the impulse to theft and violence." Mr. Wines was special agent of the Eleventh United States Census on Crime and he knows what he is talking about.

PROHIBITION NOT WANTED BY PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE Anti-Saloon League, its leaders and their allied forces do not want absolute Prohibition. They only want to stop the lawful manufacturing of liquors.

The Hobson resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof and exportation thereof are forever prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress or the States shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

How would one be able to obtain liquors lawfully if nation-wide Prohibition should become a reality?

The popular impression seems to be that an era of enforced abstinence would follow the adoption of the Hobson amendment or of a similar measure, but a careful reading of the wording of the proposed change in the Constitution reveals some facts to the contrary. Also a glance at the Congressional Record will throw some white light on the situation. For instance, it will be noted that the amendment would not prohibit the manufacture, importation or transportation of liquor for use.

This was not an oversight, but, on the contrary, was the result of much thought and consultation.

Mr. Hobson, author of the Prohibition amendment, is not in favor of any attempt to have the Constitution prohibit the use of liquors.

When the measure was being discussed by the House Committee on Judiciary Mr. Hobson said, in answer to a question as to the extent of the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor:

"You could manufacture it for use—not for sale."

Later on, when the measure was up for a vote in the House, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, asked Mr. Hobson if he was in favor of having the Constitution prohibit

the use of intoxicating liquors. "I am against it," said Mr. Hobson, who then proceeded to explain that "the object of forbidding the sale is to avoid even a suspicion of any desire to impose sumptuary legislation upon the American people or invade the rights of the individual and home."

Thus it seems to be established that the citizen would have a right not only to use liquors, but to manufacture them for his own use.

Also he would not be denied the right to import liquors for his own use, and, inferentially, for the use of his family.

It will be noted that the amendment does not forbid the manufacture, transportation and importation of liquors for sale except for beverage purposes, and this it appears would legalize the manufacture, transportation and importation of liquors for sale for other purposes, such as medicinal, sacramental, mechanical, pharmaceutical and scientific purposes, and also for use in the arts.

THE INJUSTICE OF A NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

IN a recent interview in December, 1914, former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, of Tennessee, now an Anti-Saloon League speaker, is quoted as follows:

"We are working for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. It must pass each House of Congress by a two-thirds vote. When that occurs the amendment will go to the Legislatures of the States. If three-fourths of the States by their Legislatures accept or ratify the amendment, it will become a part of the organic law of the nation. The votes of 36 States are necessary for the ratification of the amendment."

This is the legal method of procedure to place an amendment in the Constitution of the United States.

Later, however, in the interview, the Governor is quoted as saying: "Besides, if the liquor business is broken up by an amendment to the Constitution, it will mean that a large majority of the voters of the United States have ordered that it be broken up."

Is this true that "a large majority of the voters of the United States would then have ordered the business broken up?" In the Governor's own words the amendment goes to the "Legislature of the States" and must be ratified by a three fourths vote of the

"Legislatures" of the States before it becomes a part of the organic law.

Is the Legislature necessarily synonymous with the will of the majority of the voters of the States it represents? How many times does history show Legislatures that took matters in their own hands and took action directly against the will of the majority of the voters that had elected the Legislature?

Moreover, in the ratification of the amendment, Nevada with 81,875 inhabitants will have just as much of a vote as New York with 9,113,279 inhabitants, and it could easily come to pass that the 12 largest States, with 15,000,000 voters, would be outvoted by 11,000,000 voters of the 36 smaller States.

Then, an amendment providing for National Prohibition might not necessarily be the result of the demands of a "large majority of the voters of the United States."

There is another injustice in the method employed in placing an amendment in the United States Constitution. There is no limit to the time in which the States may ratify an amendment after it has been submitted by Congress.

If the Hobson Prohibition amendment, for example, should get a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, there would be no question but that it would some time catch a majority vote in the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The proponents of the project could keep pushing their cause, year after year, until that result had been reached, all favorable votes counting toward ratification, while unfavorable votes meant merely a postponement of the question. And the situation is the same with other projected changes.

A National Prohibition Amendment made law by the above unfair, unjust and un-American process would never receive the endorsement or support of the American people.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION A FARCE.

UNDER National Prohibition the Government would recognize the right of the individual to operate his own still, and the mountaineer could distill his corn without interference. However, the making of whisky would not be confined to the mountains nor to the mountaineers. Under the law everyone would have the right to make wine, beer, brandy, whisky or hard cider, and it is not difficult to make these beverages.

To make whisky, the equipment needed is a mash tub, a copper kettle, a twisted pipe, some cold water, a hot fire and some corn.

The making of wine and cider is so simple that a recipe would be superfluous.

For those who have no skill in the preparation of even the simplest beverages there is the probability that supplies will be forthcoming through the co-operative plan.

Lawyers say that if one citizen will have the right to make liquors, then two or more citizens will have the right to unite in the making of liquors, either personally or through agents.

Thus it may be that those who do not care to embark personally in the manufacture of wine, beer or whisky can obtain these liquors by buying stock in co-operative breweries, wineries and distilleries.

LIQUOR AND LONGEVITY.

ALL the statistics that follow are from the report of the Bureau of Census on Mortality Statistics for 1912. The total number of deaths in 1912 for the registration area was 828,251, a decrease of 1,033 since 1911, and 1911 shows a lower rate than any previous year on record. The United States in 1911 had a death rate of 14.2% per 1,000 population. This rate is lower than that of Austria, Ireland, England, France, the German Empire, Hungary, Italy, Japan or Spain. Our death rate as a nation is lower than any other nation of equal importance as a world power.

Now if the death rate in the United States is decreasing and the consumption of liquor is increasing, what is the connection? If any, it is that the temperate and general use of wine, beer and whisky is productive of longevity. This is true in Belgium. In that country the children are given their beer as our children are given milk, yet in Belgium there are more people over 80 years of age than in any other country on the globe. It is interesting to note that the "wet" States and cities in practically all cases have a lesser death rate than the localities living under Prohibition laws.

HOBSON'S "2,000 A DAY."

DURING the debates, on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the proposed Constitutional amendment for National Prohibition, Tuesday, December 22, 1914, Mr. Hobson, the author of the measure, made some atrocious misstatements.

Chief among these alleged truths is the statement of Mr. Hobson that "Alcohol averages 2,000 Americans a day. Alcohol kills fully 730,000 American citizens every year."

Remembering Mr. Hobson's statement of "2,000" deaths per day from alcohol, we turn to the 1912 Mortality Statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census for the authenticity of his figures. Here we discover some remarkable facts, which illuminate Mr. Hobson's wholesale prevarications.

The registration area for deaths is composed of twenty-three (23) States, nineteen (19) of which are license States and four (4) Prohibition States.

	Population	% of Total
Registration Area for deaths, 1912..	60,427,133	63.2
Non-Registration Area for deaths..	31,545,133	36.8
Deaths from all causes in registration area...	838,251	
Deaths from all causes under five years ($\frac{1}{4}$ of total deaths).....	204,679	
Deaths from all causes over five years of age..	633,612	
Seven-tenths of one per cent (.7%) of the entire population in the United States died in 1912.		

As no United States statistics are available for the non-registration area the percentage of deaths in the registration area may be used to determine the deaths in the non-registration States.

If seven-tenths of one per cent (.7%) of the population of the non-registration area died in 1912, the number of the deaths would be about	400,000
According to the ratio in the registration area about one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the total deaths are of children under five years of age, which in the non-registration States would be about	100,000
Total number of deaths in the non-registration area over five years of age.....	300,000
Total number of deaths in registration area over five years of age.....	633,612
Total number of deaths of persons over five years of age from all causes for all States in the Union (1912).....	933,612
Total number of deaths from all causes in the United States per day.....	2,500
Mr. Hobson says total number of alcoholic deaths in the United States per day.....	2,000
Total number of deaths per day in the United States from the one hundred and eight-eight (188) other causes listed in Mortality Stat-	

istics according to Mr. Hobson would be
ONLY 500

According to Mr. Hobson, 730,000 of the 933,612 deaths in the United States from all causes are due to alcoholism.

On page 118 of the Mortality Statistics for 1912 we find:

"No 56—Alcoholism (acute and chronic)....3,183
we may double this amount to 6,000 to account for possible alcoholic deaths in the non-registration area. Even then Mr. Hobson's figures gives 724,000 MORE deaths from alcoholism than do the statistics of the United States Government.

This is ONE instance of the Hobsonian method, but it is good example of his usual disregard for truth.

WOULD STOP GROWTH AND SALE OF TOBACCO BY LAW.

WOULD PREVENT SALE AND CULTIVA- TION OF TOBACCO BY LAW.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that the cultivation and sale of tobacco be prohibited by law, and be it further RESOLVED, That we, in convention assembled, do hereby call upon Boards of Health and all legislative bodies, both national and state, to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the cultivation and sale of tobacco.—From the resolutions of the Annual Convention of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America.

As another instance of the present epidemic that is sweeping the country in favor of prohibiting anything and everything, the first annual convention of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America has just been held in San Francisco.

This is only another instance of the present tendency on the part of a fanatical minority to dictate morals, customs and personal practices—regardless of individual convictions or preferences—for the great majority.

This latest convention is only another example of the efforts of certain fanatics to bring about through legislation or any other means such conditions as they may deem best for the general good.

This is also but one more of the many increasing instances of banishing personal liberty and individual convictions by legislation.

It will be seen that these anti-tobacco enthusiasts strongly favor "prohibition by law" of the cultivation and sale of tobacco, while it is also urged that the President of the United States of America "should and he is hereby requested to prohibit tobacco smoking in all governmental offices."

Usual Plea for Funds.

Typical of all the other "anti" movements, the program of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America carries with it a membership blank with the usual appeal for funds for carrying on this work which is so characteristic of all enterprises of this same nature.

Evidently, like the Anti-Saloon League, membership in this organization is purely a form and the government of the league is a government by contribution.

KANSAS.

KANSAS is the favorite "dry" example which the Prohibitionist uses. The United States Statistical Abstracts for 1913 show that Kansas is far from being the model State that the uninitiated are apt to believe.

When "dry" Kansas is compared with the "wet" States some interesting figures are revealed. It is also to be noticed that the Prohibitionist never shouts of Maine, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and other "dry" States, but hold up Kansas as the "seventh Heaven."

Therefore, proof that Kansas is not the angel State of America is proof that no "dry" State holds that position.

The Anti-Saloon League Year Book is the acknowledged authority of the Prohibitionists to show that Prohibition is the State of health and happiness and prosperity. This little volume gives many pages of statistics to prove its claim, and yet some of the figures, while correct and official, have been used without realizing that they prove the contrary of the text. For instance, Kansas is held as the model Prohibition State, and the real Land of Canaan among the ungodly States of the West. Nebraska, on the north, and Arkansas, on the South, are printed in dark colors on the map to show the contrast with the whiteness of Kansas.

But the editor of the year book did not select his statistics with care to demonstrate his assertions. He argues that the health, happiness and prosperity

of the people are measured by the occupants of the penitentiaries, the insane asylums, the poor-houses and the number of children in the homes that give a guarantee against race suicide. After making this argument so convincing that no sane man can deny it, the Anti-Saloon League Year Book presents these figures for the year 1910:

	Kansas	Nebraska	Arkansas
Prisoners per 100,000 population	85.4	55.2	84.5
Paupers per 100,000 population	43.5	46.2	32.9
Insane per 100,000 population	172.2	167.0	69.4
Number of persons to 100 families...	427.3	449.0	472.2

These figures are strangely confusing when taken into consideration with the text of the argument that Prohibition is a sure protection against crime, pauperism, insanity and race suicide. The first group of figures shows that "dry" Kansas had more crime and more prisoners in her penitentiaries and jails than either "wet" Nebraska or "wet" Arkansas. The second group of figures shows that "dry" Kansas had more paupers per 100,000 population than had "wet" Arkansas. The third group shows that "dry" Kansas had more insane than "wet" Nebraska and more than double the percentage of insanity of "wet" Arkansas.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Read this:

Senator Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, in debate over District of Columbia Prohibition measure, January 15, 1915:

"I am glad to say that I live in a State where men and women have been born and have grown to manhood and womanhood and have never seen a saloon. It is a disgrace to the nation that when they come to visit its capital these sources of moral pestilence to society should be open, and thereby invite them to enter and corrupt their morals and debase their natures."

From Congressional Record, page 1683.

Then read this:

Population (1910 Federal Census):

Cincinnati 363,591
Topeka 48,684

Arrests for drunkenness (1914):

Cincinnati	1,358
Topeka	681

How drunkenness arrests compare:

Cincinnati—One for every 267 residents
Topeka—One for every 64 residents.

NOTE—In making this comparison, it must be kept in mind that, as the only legal way to get liquor in Kansas is by shipment from outside the State, there is, beyond all doubt, a greater tendency to secret drinking in the homes and elsewhere than there would be in a license community like Cincinnati. Topeka arrests are likely therefore not to be an entirely adequate index to the actual amount of drunkenness in the capital of the State that has had "Prohibition" for some 35 years and that is lauded by Prohibitionists as the banner Prohibition State.

Remember, also, that Cincinnati is a big city, with all the drawbacks incident to a congested city population, while Topeka is a small city.

KANSAS VERSUS THE LICENSE STATES.

The Case Against Prohibition Kansas.

(NOTE—The States referred to as "License States" were license at the time these reports were made.)

Mr. Royal E. Cabell, expert statistician and former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made an authoritative analysis of official records from Washington, D. C., showing the position of "dry" Kansas as compared with the license States.

Mr. Cabell's statistics are taken from the 1910 Census of the United States Government and the official records are from the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C.

The States which are referred to as license States had "license" laws at the time when the 1910 Census was taken. Therefore, despite subsequent changes in the law of these States, it is permissible to make this comparison showing the social conditions in "dry" Kansas and the license States in 1910.

Insanity.

Kansas had 172.3 insane per 100,000 population in State and private hospitals. Seventeen license States with better records were:

New Mexico.....	68.43	Wyoming	115.71
Alabama	95.72	W. Virginia.....	141.14

Florida	113.20	Kentucky	155.17
Louisiana	130.78	Arizona	168.50
Colorado	151.77	Utah	92.43
Indiana	167.66	Texas	104.19
Arkansas	69.55	Idaho	121.25
S. Carolina.....	102.05	S. Dakota.....	148.96
		Nebraska	167.22

Pauperism.

Kansas had a rate of 43.49 per 100,000 population which was greater than the rates of the following ten license states:

Louisiana	11.33	Florida	27.60
S. Dakota	25.00	Minnesota	33.18
S. Carolina	31.65	Arkansas	34.01
Alabama	34.69	Texas	22.13
Wyoming	13.57	Idaho	30.31

Divorces.

The average annual divorce rate per 100,000 population from 1898 to 1902 for Kansas was 286. Thirty-one license states which had smaller average divorce rates for this same period were: (Per 100,000 population.)

Rhode Island	281	W. Virginia	183
New Hampshire.....	272	Minnesota	161
Tennessee	261	Massachusetts	124
Kentucky	237	Pennsylvania	94
Florida	226	New Jersey	60
N. Mexico	193	New York	60
Vermont	177	Utah	274
Louisiana	127	Iowa	246
Maryland	114	Illinois	267
N. Carolina	75	Nebraska	226
Delaware	43	Alabama	208
Missouri	281	Wisconsin	180
S. Dakota	270	Connecticut	130
Michigan	257	Virginia	117
Ohio	231	Georgia	78
Mississippi	225		

The percentage of divorces granted to wives for cruelty from 1887 to 1906 for Kansas was 24.3. Twenty-four license states with a better record were:

Montana	22.7	Florida	13.5
Idaho	21.8	Virginia	4.5
Oklahoma	20.2	Delaware	10.4
N. Mexico	14.8	Maryland	2.7
Alabama	18.9	Massachusetts	22.4

R. Island	11.4	Tennessee	20.3
New York	7.1	Connecticut	19.8
N. Carolina	3.2	Wyoming	15.9
Ohio	22.6	Utah	12.3
Arizona	20.6	Louisiana	9.9
Kentucky	20.2	W. Virginia	4.4
Colorado	17.9	N. Jersey	1.9

Church Membership.

The percentage of church membership to the total population in Kansas was 28.4. Forty-one license states, having a greater percentage of church membership in proportion to the population, were:

N. Mexico	63.3	Michigan	38.0
Massachusetts	51.3	Indiana	34.6
S. Carolina	45.8	Maryland	37.1
New York	43.7	Iowa	35.8
Virginia	40.2	Florida	35.2
Vermont	42.0	Colorado	33.4
N. Jersey	39.0	Tennessee	32.1
Illinois	38.3	Arkansas	30.0
Kentucky	37.0	R. Island	54.0
Idaho	36.3	Connecticut	50.0
Nevada	35.3	N. Hampshire	44.0
Texas	34.7	Georgia	41.2
Nebraska	32.4	Alabama	40.8
Washington	31.2	Ohio	39.2
Utah	54.6	Mississippi	38.5
Louisiana	50.6	California	37.1
Wisconsin	44.3	Delaware	36.6
Pennsylvania	43.0	S. Dakota	34.8
Minnesota	41.2	Missouri	35.7
N. Carolina	40.0	Montana	32.6
		Arizona	31.3

Juvenile Delinquents.

The rate of juvenile delinquents in Kansas was 25.68 per 100,000 population. Sixteen license states with less juvenile delinquents were:

Arkansas	3.43	Arizona	23.50
Louisiana	6.90	Minnesota	18.93
Florida	13.06	Oregon	17.01
Virginia	18.44	Montana	23.51
Utah	20.81	S. Dakota	17.75
Iowa	25.49	Washington	20.35
Texas	4.75	N. Mexico	5.31
Alabama	8.02	Nebraska	11.17

Murder.

Kansas had 11.36 murders per 100,000 population. The twenty-four states that had less homicides in proportion to the population were:

N. Mexico	3.00	Washington	7.10
N. Hampshire	4.40	Oregon	7.61
Utah	6.21	Indiana	9.62
Minnesota	6.66	Idaho	10.93
Pennsylvania	6.99	Massachusetts	4.28
Ohio	7.47	S. Dakota	6.03
Vermont	7.71	New York	6.24
Connecticut	10.81	Nebraska	6.97
S. Carolina	3.69	N. Jersey	7.31
Iowa	5.81	Michigan	7.65
Wisconsin	6.22	Delaware	10.00
R. Island	6.66	Illinois	11.29

Prisoners of All Kinds.

Kansas had a rate of 90.94 prisoners of all kinds per 100,000 population. Nine license states having less prisoners in proportion to the population were:

Wisconsin	71.88	Idaho	89.68
S. Dakota	48.10	Iowa	60.99
Ohio	84.13	Arkansas	83.24
Nebraska	55.12	Illinois	90.78
Minnesota	77.92		

Savings Accounts.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency giving the number of savings depositors in mutual and stock savings banks all over the country on June 4, 1913, shows that Kansas had 1,148 savings depositors for each 100,000 of population. The thirty-two license states having a greater number of depositors in proportion to the population than Kansas, were: (Per 100,000.)

Massachusetts	63,411	S. Carolina	2,441
Vermont	32,167	Minnesota	5,320
Iowa	26,586	Kentucky	1,819
Delaware	16,362	Alabama	1,621
Louisiana	7,545	Wyoming	1,405
Pennsylvania	6,064	Indiana	1,219
Wisconsin	8,158	N. Hampshire	47,581
Washington	2,023	California	31,562
Nebraska	1,669	Maryland	20,939
N. Mexico	1,433	Utah	12,714
Montana	1,260	Michigan	6,452
Connecticut	52,200	Oregon	5,046
N. York	32,065	W. Virginia	2,410

R. Island	25,312	Nevada	1,819
N. Jersey	12,735	Virginia	1,612
Ohio	6,676	Arizona	1,287

HOME RULE.

IN the Ohio campaign for state-wide prohibition carried on in the fall of 1914, the Anti-Saloon League was not satisfied with the vilification of the man in the liquor business, but published literature containing false and garbled statements and statistics.

The Anti-Saloon League politicians changed the wording of the Home Rule Amendment. Based upon these garbled statements they promulgated alleged legal opinions and their orators went up and down the State of Ohio telling the voters of the evil results that would follow from the passage of the Home Rule Amendment.

The result was that many unsophisticated voters who were ignorant of the facts of the case received the impression that if the Home Rule Amendment passed, there would be a saloon established in everyone's front yard. It was stated by the "drys" that every regulatory law would be abolished. It was stated that the saloon would be open constantly; that the Sunday closing law would be void; the sale to minors law would be revoked; the license laws would be taken off the books; in all, the Prohibitionists claimed that the entire license and regulatory system would be abolished.

Believing this, many sincere and fair-minded citizens voted against the Home Rule Amendment and for Prohibition. What has happened? The statements and allegations of the Anti-Saloon League have been proven to be false. No regulatory law has been abolished and, moreover, the constitutionality of the Home Rule Amendment has been sustained by the Supreme Court.

If the Anti-Saloon League and its followers which claim to be the divine right hand of God on earth and the "church in action," resort to falsehoods, may we not assume that their methods at all times, should be doubted and carefully watched?

The situation in the liquor business is the same today in Ohio as it was before the passage of the Home Rule Amendment with one exception. The iniquitous, unjust and un-American Rose Law is no longer a part of the statutes of the law of Ohio. This was the law passed in 1908, providing for county

option. It was a two-edged sword, which in the hands of one side became a weapon and in the hands of the other side, melted away and became useless.

The purpose of the framers of this law was to increase prohibition territory notwithstanding the local option desired by the people. If there had been any fair-mindedness in the designers of this law who maintained that the county is a proper unit, they would have accepted the result of the county vote, whether it turned out to be wet or dry. But the law was so framed that the county's vote was binding on the whole county only when the county voted dry. If the result of the vote was wet, the county was not regarded as the unit, and all towns or townships in that county had the right to go back to the old local unit and vote themselves dry, or if any municipalities or townships were dry before the county voted they remained dry, notwithstanding the county's verdict was wet. Was there ever a more un-American, brazen attempt to force a free people into swallowing what they did not want? Unfortunately, there was then no initiative and referendum, or the Rose law would never have seen the light of day.

The methods of the Anti-Saloon League in regard to the Home Rule Amendment will probably be used again and again in all their campaigns throughout the United States and a careful watch should be kept upon their actions and the spot light thrown upon what they do.

WILL SOMEONE NOW ADVOCATE PROHIBITION ON FOODSTUFFS?

Columbus, O., Feb. 26, 1915.

"Habits have a relation to one's future efficiency," said President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State university, in the first of a series of addresses on "Habits," in the chapel Thursday afternoon. "A habit is something that we do regularly or automatically with our consent or approval, and there is not a habit that will not produce an effect on our later life.

"Overeating, irregular or insufficient rest or abuse of the body will shorten life and destroy efficiency," he declared. "In that sense, it is a moral issue. A good fireman uses his coal effectively and obtains results. A rational man should grant the needs of his body in just as judicious a manner.

"Every good thing can be overdone. Too much food, too much sleep, or too much exercise is just as bad as too little. There are very few people in the United States who starve. On the other hand, many are prey to a process of suicide through over-eating. Certain forms of the more strenuous exercises produce enlarged hearts. This leaves the athlete with a defect that may cause an early breakdown.

"Success is dependent on the efficiency of the mind and body," concluded President Thompson, "and the efficiency of the mind and body is dependent on the care taken in the early life. A habit is easy to form, but difficult to break. Guard against the injurious kinds and eliminate the chances of premature old age."—Ohio State Lantern.

"DRY" TENNESSEE.

J. G. RICE, in the Abingdon Virginian, October 17, 1914, has this to say of Tennessee:

"The recent action of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in lending his friendly offices to Tennessee to secure a loan of \$1,400,000 for one year, revives interest in this state's ghastly experience with state-wide prohibition. By depositing \$400,000 in Government gold with the New York bank from which the loan was secured, the urgent relief for the state was made possible. It was an accommodation for Tennessee's funding board of which Governor Hooper is a member. The interest rate was 6 per cent. Evidently the money could not have been secured in any other way on the spur of the moment, and it was necessary to protect the credit of the state.

"This loan was for the renewal of a note, or notes, sold a year ago by the funding board to meet some of the obligations of the state. When the obligations matured, the holders declined to renew them, demanding payment. The funding board, failing to secure the money in the usual way, appealed to Secretary McAdoo with the result as already stated. But for his action the state would have defaulted in payment in all probability.

"No relief is now in sight from the bad conditions that have been produced by prohibition. There is no development of industry anywhere in the state. The people are mad, sullen and

pessimistic. Public morals were never before at so low a plane as now in Tennessee. These conditions have produced bad humor among the people. Crime is constantly on the increase, as is clearly shown in costs of criminal prosecutions. This item will cost the people of the state \$342,000 this year. In 1908, the last year of local option, the cost of criminal prosecutions was \$158,000. There has been a steady increase of all crimes under prohibition, and more illicit liquor business is conducted in the state than ever before. Blind tigers, bootleggers and moon-shining have taken the place of lawful liquor traffic in Tennessee and the moral standard has been lowered."

WEST VIRGINIA FINANCES.

The Cincinnati, Ohio, Enquirer of January 11, 1915, says of West Virginia:

"Neighboring West Virginia has seen fit to adopt prohibition, and during the recent contest in Ohio much was said of the benefits achieved thereby. Trade was better, the people were happier and morals were elevated. But the material side of the situation is beginning to obtrude itself. The Auditor of State has called recently for either an increase in the revenue of \$700,000, or a corresponding retrenchment in ordinary expenditures. Disregarding the loss of the liquor license income the General Assembly made liberal appropriations and created two new departments of state.

"Now the hour has struck for the paying of the piper. In some of the cities the councils have laid a professional and occupational tax, intricate in detail and hydra-headed in scope. The state must now cast about it for new sources of impost."

GREAT MEN AND TEMPERANCE.

IS it not strange that wet England produced a Shakespeare, wet Germany a Schiller, a Bismark, wet America a Jefferson, a Washington and a Lincoln, while prohibition Turkey never produced a single great man in all the centuries since Mohammed?

Its religion and civilization both rest upon prohibition. The beer drinking Bulgars were more than a match for the dry Turks. There is today not a single example of superior manhood in the Turkish Empire. The prohibition Turks trail at the tail end of civilization. They are inferior in everything except bigotry, brutality and ignorance. Prohibition has utterly failed to elevate the standard of manhood and morality in the only country in the world where it is a success.

It is a matter of history that very few really great men were total abstainers. Men of character and ability, like Gladstone, Asquith and Salisbury; giants of intellect like Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, Bismarck, Milton, Shakespeare, Luther, Bunyan, Wellington, Pitt, Socrates, Napoleon, Darwin, Dickens, and a host of others, were temperate, but not total abstainers.

Webster, Hawthorne and Clay were never total abstainers.

Washington and Jefferson owned distilleries, and Lincoln ran a tavern in Salem at one time during his career.

IN PROHIBITION RUSSIA.

DURING the half year since the sale of vodka has been prohibited, there has been discovered 1,800 secret distilleries. Many of these illicit stills have been engaged in recovering the alcohol in shellac. The shellac is divested of its alcohol by distillation and a crude beverage is then **made to** be sold as a substitute for the old wines and vodka prohibited by Russian law. The number of illicit stills that still evade the law is estimated to be very great and this number is growing daily.

A New York newspaper gives an encouraging account of how Russia has gone dry under the ukase of the Czar, which banished not only vodka, but all wine and beer from the army and the empire, the imperial palace and the peasant's hut. The same paper, on another page prints a fine photograph of the Czar at lunch with his staff "Behind the Fighting Line in Poland," and the most prominent objects in the picture are the tall bottles with their labels, standing in line down the center of the table, indicating that the ukase had not found its way into the mess tent of the Czar. The censors of Russia ought to look after the photographers at the front, or modify the text of some of the dispatches from

Petrograd, detailing the aridity of Russia. Photographs are even more mischievous than dictographs. They often spoil a good story.

RUSSIA AND PROHIBITION.

The Montgomery, Alabama, Advertiser, in its issue of February 8, 1915, has the following to say of prohibition in Russia:

RUSSIA'S imperial decree, issued six months ago ordering prohibition of the sale and manufacture of vodka in that empire, presents one of the most interesting experiments yet tried in man's long conflict with intemperance. It is not just to say that prohibition has been either a full success or a complete failure in Russia; it has not entirely banished intemperance, and it may have conferred some benefits.

The reports from Petrograd show that no less than 1,800 moonshine vodka stills have been located by Russian officers in the past six months. In addition the Ways and means Committee of the Russian Duma has found it necessary to adopt radical means for replacing the revenue once drawn by the Government from the sale of vodka. These means involve the Government assuming a monopoly on tea, tobacco, oil, matches and insurance of every kind. This means that the Government will assume complete charge of these commodities, their manufacture and sale; it means that men now engaged in the business of dealing in these commodities will be forced to retire. Employees in such business, however, in many instances will find jobs with the Government. Such a measure as is proposed by the Russian Duma would not be tolerated in America. This brings up the interesting fact that prohibition is being tried under most favorable auspices in Russia. The country is a rank autocracy. There are no hereditary rights of liberty, such as the people of America believe in, that the rulers of Russia are bound to respect.

"An imperial decree is all that is needed to make a law. Again, the Government of Russia had a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of vodka. There was nobody else in the business of Russia. The Russian Government, the sole proprietor of the business, announced to the peo-

ple that vodka was bad for them and they should not have it in the future, and it announced that as a sole participant in the business, it was going out of the business.

"The Russian experiment, it can not be denied, had some effect on public sentiment in America. The organized publicity forces of the Anti-Saloon League used the Russian experiment, more or less effectively for its effect on American sentiment. Thinking people, of course, realized that the imperial decree was but another experiment under new conditions, in dealing with the question of alcohol. The published claims that prohibition has worked a revolution among the lives of the people of Russia are as ridiculous as would be the claims that it was a rank failure. The final verdict on it has not and cannot yet be written.

"In the meanwhile, it is well for the world at large to get a whole and not one-sided view of the question. The other side is presented in the statement from official sources that no less than 1,800 moonshine vodka stills have been discovered and that the Russian Government has been forced to adopt the radical policy of assuming charge of a large part of the commerce of the country.

"In the meanwhile there is one real, out and out prohibition nation engaged in the European war. That nation is Turkey."

LIQUOR BUSINESS AND TAXES.

THE liquor business has resisted all the assaults against it, not because of a few people who desire to sell liquor, but because of the millions of the American public who desire to use liquors.

Remember that the United States Government and the government of every individual state in the Union is in partnership with the liquor business. The United States demands and accepts a percentage of the profits, but contributes nothing to the investment and pays no part of the expenses of the business.

The liquor industry is the fifth largest industry in the nation, paying over a quarter of a billion of dollars taxes annually, which amount is over one-third of the total income of the United States Government. These same taxes paid the bulk of the

pensions resulting from the Civil War. These same taxes helped build the Panama Canal; helped build our navy and army, and are instrumental in all the vast workings of the National Government.

The prohibitionist does not offer a substitute for the loss of this vast sum.

Where will the deficit be made up?

Who will have to make it up?

Prohibition would destroy investments, properties and good will—amounting to billions without compensating the owner. Prohibition would rob the Government of over one-third its income without making up the deficit that will follow.

All this to satisfy a fanatical desire on the part of a well-paid, agitating minority.

PROHIBITION AND TOBACCO.

IN an editorial entitled, "The Cigar Trade and the Saloon," the TOBACCO LEAF, in its issue of March 18, expressed its belief that National Prohibition is near, and that the cigar trade should as rapidly as possible "get out from under" in its relations with the liquor business.

The TOBACCO LEAF in this editorial no doubt expresses an opinion which is held by some of those interested in the tobacco business. This opinion, however, does not take into consideration the basis of the opposition, which has as its ultimate aim, the prohibition of the liquor business. It is that puritanical and fanatical sentiment, which is bent upon the destruction of those businesses, which do not line up absolutely with the ideas of these self-constituted guardians of our alleged national morality.

The fact that there are a number of periodicals and a number of organizations opposed to the tobacco business is probably not known by most of the members of the tobacco trade. This small opposition may grow to be a mighty organization. It has only been a few years since the birth of the Anti-Saloon League. This league, today, boasts that it raises over a million and a quarter dollars annually. It maintains a complete organization in every state in the Union and in all the larger cities, and its agitating leaders are depending upon their crusade against the liquor business for their means of existence.

Let us assume momentarily that a National Prohibition Amendment has been enacted with the result that the legal manufacture of liquor has ceased.

There would be a number of very important effects which would result immediately. First of all, a revenue of about \$250,000,000, now derived from the tax and customs duties on liquors, over one-third of the total revenue of the United States, would no longer be paid into the treasury of our National Government. The question would then arise, who will bear this burden and who will supply the needed revenue. Past experiences would indicate that the tobacco business would be the most likely from which to derive this necessary revenue. The result would be that the cost of cigars would be increased and smokers would be compelled to smoke the cheaper brands of tobacco.

There would be another effect. The workers of the Anti-Saloon League would be without a job. Their anti-saloon agitating days would be over and it would be necessary to seek out some other field which would afford fertile ground for their agitating ability. Tobacco would be a very likely question for them to take up.

Here, then, we have at least two big factors which would result adversely upon the tobacco interests, should National Prohibition of liquors ever be accomplished. One, tobacco would be the most likely source from which the deficit in the United States revenue could be made up. The other, tobacco would be the most likely article of common use to which the agitating organization could turn in order to continue their existence.

The tobacco farmer and farm hand, the cigar maker, and those employers and employes of trades allied to the tobacco industry, cannot afford to wink at the existence of "Prohibition," nor at the presence of the Anti-Saloon League.

The tobacco men of the United States should think long and deeply upon this question and realize that it is not so much, one of defending liquors or defending tobacco, but it is a question of presenting a unified, strong and constant opposition to the prohibition idea.

10,000 MOONSHINE STILLS BROKEN UP.

DURING the last four years there have been detected and seized approximately 10,000 illicit distilleries in eight of our Southern States. During the same period in all other states of the Union there have been detected and seized but 62 illicit distilleries, says the Internal Revenue Review.

The internal revenue statistics show that the number of legal distilleries, viz., those who, qualify and operate in strict conformity with the Government laws and regulations, has never exceeded 1,000 in any given year. In other words, there are detected every year more than twice as many illicit distilleries as there are legal distilleries, and these illegal distilleries are confined to states where prohibition obtains almost totally.

The figures given do not, of course, represent the full number of illicit distilleries in operation throughout the country. They simply mean the illicit distilleries which have been detected and seized by Government officers.

The following figures have been compiled from the annual reports of the commissioners of internal revenue, and show just how "moonshining" or illicit distillation of liquor is increasing, notwithstanding our drastic laws and regulations. These figures prove beyond a question that the Government is not able to meet conditions which are complained of by those of our people who are opposed to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. And as further evidence of the increase of "moonshining" we quote the following statistics, taken from the reports of the commissioners, showing the increase in seizure of illicit stills from the year 1885 to the present time:

1885.....	245	1895.....	1,874	1905.....	1,053
1886.....	564	1896.....	1,905	1906.....	1,376
1887.....	456	1897.....	2,273	1907.....	1,139
1888.....	518	1898.....	2,391	1908.....	1,130
1889.....	466	1899.....	2,190	1909.....	1,743
1890.....	583	1900.....	1,955	1910.....	1,911
1891.....	795	1901.....	1,315	1911.....	2,471
1892.....	852	1902.....	1,094	1912.....	2,466
1893.....	806	1903.....	1,388	1913.....	2,375
1894.....	1,016	1904.....	1,018	1914.....	2,677

The statistics which we herein present are authentic and show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Government is unable to control the illicit production of intoxicating beverages. It proves, too, that the deeper we go into prohibitory regulation the greater the violation of the law. Looking at it from a purely taxable basis, we know that if the Government cannot suppress "moonshining" in sparsely populated states, it cannot enforce a national prohibitive law.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report, page 29, dated October 12, 1914, under the heading, "Revenue Agents," comments as follows:

"Illicit distilling, during the past fiscal year, increased slightly over the preceding year. During the past fiscal year (1913-'14) there were seized and destroyed 504 illicit distilleries, as against 459 during the preceding year. Bootlegging is principally carried on in states operating under local prohibition laws, and appears to be one of the hardest propositions that revenue officers are called upon to solve. This class of violators of the internal revenue laws are at no time stationary, but move from place to place, offering and selling their wares. It is impossible, owing to the limited number of revenue officers in the field, to break up this practice entirely, and, without the hearty co-operation of the local and state authorities, it is believed that the conditions will grow no better. As the various states vote "dry" the operations of the bootlegger grow larger."

CRIME AND DRYS IN GEORGIA.

A December, 1914, issue of The Constitution of Atlanta, Georgia, says:

"To cope with the alarming crime conditions that have struck terror to the heart of residents and night pedestrians of the city, Chief James L. Beavers, in his annual report to the City Council this year, will appeal for four police sub-stations, forty new patrolmen and additional equipment.

"The sale of drugs in the underworld has even exceeded the traffic in blind tiger whiskey. The use of drugs has become so general among the lawless element that the prison institutions of the city are being forced to make special provisions for the care of drug fiends.

"It was not a surprise in police court Saturday morning and afternoon to find that there had been more arrests for carrying concealed weapons on Christmas than on any other Christmas in the department's record.

"If we could stamp out the drug evil," said the chief, "we would eradicate at least 70 per cent of all crime."

Doesn't that last sentence have a familiar ring? Isn't it the old campaign cry of the Anti-Saloon League applied to liquor, which the Georgians heard in 1907?

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

IN 1913, according to the report of the Surgeon General of the U. S., our "canteenless" army had a death rate of 4.95 per cent. In 1912, the army of Great Britain, with the canteen, had the remarkably low rate of 2.34 per cent. In 1910 France had a rate of 3.01 per cent in her military forces. In 1911 the Prussian army death rate was 2.0. The Bavarian rate in the same year was 1.9 per cent.

In all of the four countries last mentioned, the use of wines, whiskey and beer were permitted in the army, but in no case was the death rate as high as in the United States. Similar conditions of service occurred in practically all of the countries named. Where then is the evil of the canteen? Evidently if any conclusion is to be drawn from these figures, it should be that the presence of malt and spirituous beverages has aided in sustaining life in the armies of Europe.

The Stars and Stripes have been successfully carried over many battle fields in many wars since the birth of our nation. Our soldiers won the Revolutionary War; they won the war of 1812; the Civil War; the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War. Throughout all of these campaigns the canteen was carried well supplied with whiskey. Whiskey was part of the daily ration of the troops. The United States of America through their armies has always been successful. We know what we can do with whiskey, but we do not know what we can do without it. Since all good judgment is based upon experience and the evidence at hand, upon what contention can the prohibitionist base his claim that the efficiency of our fighting force would be promoted by enforcing prohibition in the army and navy?

DURING the recent debate on the Hobson Amendment Mr. Kahn, of California, spoke as follows: "Mr. Speaker, the attitude of most of those who favor this legislation (National Prohibition), is excellently expressed in the following verses:

Creeds.

Believe as I believe, no more, no less;
That I am right, and no one else, confess;
Feel as I feel, think only as I think;
Eat what I eat, and drink but what I drink;
Look as I look, do always as I do,
And then, and only then, I'll fellowship with you

That I am right, and always right, I know,
Because my own convictions tell me so;
And to be right is simply this to be
Entirely and in all respects like me;
To deviate a hair's breath, or begin
To question, doubt, or hesitate is sin.

I reverence the Bible if it be
Translated first and then explained to me;
By churchly laws and customs I abide,
If they with my opinion coincide;
All creeds and doctrines I admit divine,
Except those which disagree with mine.

Let sink the drowning if he will not swim,
Upon the plank that I throw out to him;
Let starve the hungry if he will not eat
My kind and quality of bread and meat;
Let freeze the naked if he will not be
Clothed in such garments as are made for me.

'Twere better that the sick should die than live,
Unless they take the medicine I give;
'Twere better sinners perish than refuse
To be conformed to my peculiar views;
'Twere better that the world stand still than move
In any other way than that which I approve.

A little more tolerance, a little more reasoning,
a little more judgment would undoubtedly yield in
the long run much more beneficial results."

EFFECT ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

PROHIBITION means that the capital invested in
the liquor business must go elsewhere.

Billions of dollars to go into other lines of industry now crowded and surrounded by keen competition. Thousands of men and women without employment reduced to common labor and compelled to compete anew with all labor. This competition effects not only the man who loses his position, but

affects the man who has one. For the former is after the position of the latter and if necessity drives him, will work for less to gain some kind of employment. Then what happens to the labor market? It is flooded. It is not fair to expect the man who has learned a trade, served his apprenticeship and attained a position which pays him a good living wage, to give all this up and begin over as a common laborer without even an assurance of receiving that kind of employment.

AGITATORS VS. THE PEOPLE.

THE public is gradually but slowly coming to realize the truth of the statement that the liquor contest is not one between the moral forces of the nation (which the Anti-Saloon League in grandiloquent style calls itself), and the manufacturers and distributors of liquors, but is one between the great majority of the American people, who desire to use the beverages of their choice in peace, quiet and moderation, and a few agitators who seek to deny them the right to do this.—Home Rule Blue Book.

(FROM NELLY BLY'S STORY OF HER TRIP ALONG THE HUNGARIAN SERVIAN FRONTIER.)

DRINK HELPED THIS TIME.

THEY built the fire near my wagon and wanted me to get out and stand with them. Never again, I hope, shall I preach anything as admitting of no deviation. I am not one who cares to drink or could ever see any excuse for it. I have been one of those who argued that in no instance was drink ever a necessity. I have changed my mind. I consider it a necessity at the cholera barracks in Przemyśl, or elsewhere. I consider it a boon to our drivers. They had had nothing to eat since the day before. They had neither coffee, tea nor water. They could obtain none. They were stiff and cold. One had a large bottle with water-like fluid.

He offered it to me first. He said: "Schnapps! Good! Warm!" I tasted it. A few drops was like fire in my throat. But it left a warm streak as it passed down. They all drank after me—not much more. They all seemed content with one small swallow. They plainly showed they were not drinking for pleasure—only for sustenance.—Pittsburg Sun, February 5, 1915.

PATENT MEDICINES SELL WELL IN "DRY" TERRITORY—TONICS AND BITTERS.

(From report of Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1902.)

"The following were examined for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of alcohol in each. Some of them have been recommended as temperance drinks:

	Per Cent of Alcohol (by volume)
"Best" Tonic	7.6
Carter's Physical Extract.....	22.0
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic.....	29.3
Hop Tonic	7.0
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink".....	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic.....	19.6
Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic.....	23.2
Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic.....	16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable," recommended for inebriates	41.6
Schenk's Sea Weed Tonic, "entirely harmless".....	19.5
Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters.....	29.2
L. T. Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	22.3
Moses Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	17.1
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters	16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters	42.6
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	19.7
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	25.2
Carter's Scotch Bitters	17.6
Colton's Bitters	27.1
Copp's White Mountain Bitters, "not an alcoholic beverage"	6.0
Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	33.2
Flint's Quaker Bitters.....	21.4
Goodhue's Bitters	16.1
Greene's Nervura	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters	22.2
Hooflander's German Bitters, "entirely vege- table and free from alcoholic stimulant".....	25.6
Hop Bitters	12.0
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	44.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, 'contains no alcohol' (as a matter of fact, it contains 20.5 per cent of alcohol and no sulphur).....	20.5
Kingsley's Iron Tonic.....	14.9
Langley's Bitters	18.1

Liverpool's Mexican Tonic Bitters.....	22.4
Paine's Celery Compound.....	21.4
Pierce's Indian Restorative Bitters.....	6.1
Puritana	22.0
Z. Porter's Stomach Bitters.....	27.9
Pulmonine	16.0
Rush's Bitters	35.0
Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters.....	47.5
Secor's Conshona Bitters	13.1
Shonyo's German Bitters.....	21.5
Job Sweet's Strengthening Bitters.....	29.0
Thurston's Old Continental Bitters.....	11.4
Warner's Vinegar Bitters, "contains no spirit" ..	6.1
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters.....	35.7
Warren's Bilious Bitters.....	21.5
Wheeler's Tonic Sherry Wine Bitters, 19.....	18.8
Wheat Bitters	13.6
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters.....	20.3
Dr. William's Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.....	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant. whiskey without it's sting.....	28.2
Golden's Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcohol habit".....	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla....	21.5
Hood's Sarsapalilla	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla	8.8
Radway's Resolvent	7.9

"The dose recommended upon the labels of the foregoing preparations varied from a teaspoonful to a wineglass full, and the frequency also varied from one to four times a day, "increased as needed."

"Also the following medicines for alcohol":

Hoff's Extract of Malt and Iron	5.24
Peruna	28.59
Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil.....	18.88
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	20.61
Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root.....	7.32
Dr. Peter's Kuriko.....	14.00

These are the favorite substitutes in "dry territory.

How do they compare with beer, wine and whiskey?

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

From U. S. Statistical Abstracts, 1913—Page 196—Table No. 143.

Census Year
1909.

	Distilled Liquors.	Malt Liquors.	Vinous Liquors.	Totals.
No. of establishments.....	613	1,414	290	2,317
Proprietors and firm members.....	563	639	236	1,438
Salariied Employees	1,335	11,507	579	13,421
Wage earners	6,430	54,579	1,911	62,920
Total	8,328	66,725	2,726	77,779
Capital	\$72,450,000	\$671,158,000	\$27,908,000	\$771,516,000
Salaries	1,988,000	22,804,000	863,000	25,655,000
Wages	3,074,000	41,206,000	972,000	45,252,000
Cost of materials.....	35,977,000	96,596,000	6 626,000	139,199,000

The above figures simply show the magnitude of the business of manufacturing malt, distilled and vinous liquors. Here the Anti-Saloon League year book stops.

To obtain a fair estimate of the liquor industry, other factors must be taken into consideration. There are the thousands of wholesale liquor dealers; thousands of retail liquor dealers; thousands of saloons and proprietors of the same. All this capital invested, rightly comes under the heading of the liquor

industry. Furthermore, the bartenders, clerks, stenographers, teamsters, etc., employed in these businesses are all part of the industry. Also the bottle factories and cork factories must be counted.

Hence, it is plain that 771 million dollars does not, by any means, represent the entire capital invested, nor do the figures in the Government table represent the entire amount of labor employed or wages paid, by the liquor industry.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION—FROM TABLE 289—U. S. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—1913.

Period.	Population 1850-1913.	Distilled Spirits Consumed		Wines Consumed, Total Gallons.		Malt Liquors Consumed Total Gallons.		Total Consump- tion of Wines and Liquors		Total Consump- tion per capita of Beer, Wine and Whiskey.
		Proof Gallons.	Total	Proof Gallons.	Total	Total Gallons.	Total	Total	Total	
1850	23,191,876	51,833,473		6,316,371		36,563,009		94,712,853		4.08
1860	31,443,321	89,968,651		10,804,687		101,346,669		202,120,007		6.43
1870	38,558,371	79,895,708		12,225,067		204,756,156		296,876,931		7.70
†1871-80	44,668,478	62,032,085		20,859,695		309,666,658		392,558,432		8.79
†1881-90	56,885,771	76,375,208		27,518,873		647,180,365		751,074,446		13.21
†1891-95	66,363,000	91,788,686		26,346,208		1,018,007,688		1,136,142,582		17.12
1896	70,254,000	70,725,745		18,701,405		1,113,465,966		1,202,893,116		17.12
1897	71,592,000	73,029,948		38,271,478		1,069,640,208		1,180,941,634		16.50
1898	72,947,000	81,594,293		20,568,023		1,164,500,101		1,266,662,417		17.37
· 899	74,318,000	87,433,442		26,360,499		1,136,380,908		1,250,174,849		16.82
900	75,994,575	97,356,864		29,988,467		1,222,387,104		1,349,732,435		17.76
1901	77,612,569	103,455,338		28,396,520		1,259,060,444		1,390,912,302		17.65
1902	79,230,563	107,726,141		49,763,920		1,382,369,176		1,539,859,237		19.14
1903	80,848,557	117,669,954		38,238,818		1,450,308,350		1,606,217,122		19.57
1904	82,466,551	121,087,387		42,311,217		1,499,378,215		1,663,776,829		19.87
1905	84,084,545	120,869,649		35,059,717		1,538,526,610		1,694,455,976		19.85
1906	85,702,533	127,851,583		46,485,223		1,700,421,221		1,874,758,027		21.55
1907	87,320,539	140,084,436		57,738,848		1,822,313,525		2,020,136,809		22.79
1908	88,928,527	125,379,314		52,121,646		1,828,732,448		2,006,233,408		22.22
1909	90,556,521	121,130,036		61,779,549		1,752,634,426		1,935,544,011		21.06
1910	92,174,515	133,138,684		60,548,078		1,851,666,658		2,045,353,420		22.19
1911	93,792,509	138,585,989		63,859,232		1,966,911,754		2,169,356,975		22.79
1912	95,410,503	139,496,331		56,424,711		1,932,531,184		2,128,452,226		21.98
1913	97,028,497	147,745,628		55,327,461		2,030,347,372		2,233,420,461		22.68

†Average for this period.

NUMBER OF CITIES OF 25,000 AND MORE POPULATION IN "WET" AND "DRY" STATES.

Wet.		DRY.	
Alabama	3	Arizona	0
Arkansas	2	Colorado	3
California	12	Georgia	4
Connecticut	12	Kansas	3
Delaware	1	Maine	3
Dist. of Col.....	1	Mississippi	1
Florida	3	N. Carolina	3
Idaho	1	N. Dakota	0
Illinois	16	Oklahoma	3
Indiana	8	Oregon	1
Iowa	9	Tennessee	4
Kentucky	5	Virginia	6
Louisiana	2	Washington	5
Maryland	1	W. Virginia	3
Massachusetts	27		—
Michigan	10		39
Minnesota	3		
Missouri	5		
Montana	1		
Nebraska	3		
Nevada	0		
New Hampshire	2		
New Jersey	16		
New Mexico	0		
New York	20		
Pennsylvania	20		
Ohio	16		
Rhode Island	7		
S. Carolina	2		
S. Dakota	0		
Texas	9		
Utah	2		
Vermont	0		
Wisconsin	9		
Wyoming	0		

LINES OF INDUSTRY AFFECTED BY PROHIBITION.

Beer Pump Mfrs.	Horse Dealers.
Bottle Cap Mfrs.	Horseshoers.
Bottle Machinery Mfrs.	Ice Machine Mfrs.
Bottle Makers.	Ice Dealers.
Box Makers.	Ice Mfrs.
Brass Workers.	Iron Hoop Mfrs.
Brewers.	Lithographers.
Bread Bakers.	Liquor Dealers.
Butchers.	Malsters.
Carpenters.	Meat Dealers.
Cask Mfrs.	Motor Truck Mfrs.
Charcoal Mfrs.	Motor Truck Dealers.
Coal Dealers.	Musical Instruments.
Coal Miners.	Nail Mfrs. and Dealers.
Commercial Agencies.	Oil Refiners and Dealers.
Coopers.	Paint Mfrs. and Dealers.
Coppersmiths.	Painters.
Cork Cutters.	Paper Mfrs.
Cork Dealers.	Pipe Fitters and Plumbers
Cigar Dealers.	Pipe Mfrs.
Cigar Mfrs.	Potters.
Cracker Bakers.	Pump Mfrs.
Delicatessen Dealers.	Pretzel Makers.
Disinfectant Mfrs. and Dealers.	Printers.
Distillers.	Printers' Ink Mfrs.
Engine Builders.	Railroads.
Farmers.	Real Estate.
Filter Mfrs.	Refrigerator Mfrs.
Fixture Mfrs.	Seal Mfrs.
Foundries.	Sign Mfrs.
Glassware Dealers.	Stationers.
Glassware Mfrs.	Talking Machines, etc.
Grain Dealers.	Tank Builders.
Grain Elevators.	Teamsters
Grape Growers.	Telephone.
Hardware Dealers.	Tobacco Growers.
Hardware Mfrs.	Tobacco Dealers.
Harness Makers.	Wagon Makers.
	Wine Makers.

WHO WILL MAKE UP THIS DEFICIT?

United States Statistical Abstracts—1913—Table No. 329—Customs and Internal Revenue Collected On Distilled Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors with Total National Revenue and Percentage—Year Ending June 30, 1913.

(Sources: Customs revenue from annual reports on Commerce and Navigation. Bureau of

Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; internal revenue, from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)

Source.	1913.
Customs Revenue:	(dollars)
From malt liquors.....	\$ 2,079,000
From wine	6,284,000
From distilled spirits	10,470,000
Total	\$18,833,000
Internal Revenue: Other Than License Duties—	
From malt liquors	\$ 65,246,000
From distilled spirits.....	158,069,000
Total	\$223,315,000
License Duties—	
For the manufacture of malt and distilled spirits	\$ 438,000
For the sale of malt liquors and distilled spirits	6,394,000
Total	\$6,832,000
Total Internal Revenue:	
From alcoholic beverages.....	\$230,147,000
Total Internal Revenue and Custom Receipts:	
From alcoholic beverages.....	\$248,980,000
Total National Ordinary Receipts:	
From all sources	\$724,111,230

The liquor industry, then, paid into the Treasury of the National Government for the year 1913, \$248,980,000, which is over 1-3 of the \$724,111,230 which represents the total ordinary receipts of the United States Treasury from all sources for the same year.

The total revenue received by the various states of the Union in 1913, in the form of liquor licenses, was \$20,992,857.

The total revenue received by the various counties of the Union in 1913, in the form of liquor licenses was \$6,600,010.

The total revenue received by the various incorporated places of the Union, in 1913, having a population of 2500 and over, was \$51,955,001.

The total amount paid into the National Treasury; the state, county and municipal treasuries, for 1913, was \$328,527,868.

This is the revenue that the Anti-Saloon League wishes to destroy.

The tables which follow compare social conditions in "wet" and "dry" states.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—U. S. CENSUS, 1910.

The average savings of each depositor in the savings banks of the United States is \$439.07. A comparison of eight "dry" states and eight "wet" states.

Prohibition States.	License States.
Kansas\$231.69	New Hampshire ..\$468.18
Maine 403.01	Rhode Island 544.93
W. Virginia 168.01	New York 545.90
N. Carolina 171.56	California 523.48
Georgia 239.54	Montana 522.97
Mississippi 280.97	Nevada 781.39
Tennessee 262.27	Ohio 356.78
N. Dakota 207.15	Pennsylvania 423.17
Average for 8 "dry" states\$245.53	Average for 8 "wet" states\$520.85

DIVORCES.

United States Statistical Abstracts for 1913, Page 83, Table No. 55—"Divorces per 100,000 of married population 1900." A comparison of 9 "dry" and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Number Per 100,000 Population	License States.	Number Per 100,000 Population.
Georgia	78	Connecticut	130
Kansas	286	Delaware	43
Maine	282	Louisiana	127
Mississippi	225	Maryland	114
N. Carolina	75	Minnesota	161
N. Dakota	268	N. Jersey	60
Oklahoma	346	New York	60
Tennessee	261	Pennsylvania	94
W. Virginia	183	Massachusetts ..	124
Average number for 9 "dry" states	222	Average number for 9 "wet" states	101

LABOR.

Special Bulletin on Manufactures, U. S. Census—Wage Earners—per cent of distribution. United

States 100%. A comparison of 9 "dry" and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States.	Per Cent of Distribution.	License States.	Per Cent of Distribution.
Kansas	0.7	New York	15.2
N. Carolina	1.8	Pennsylvania	13.3
Georgia	1.6	Massachusetts	8.8
Tennessee	1.1	Ohio	6.8
Maine	1.2	N. Jersey	4.9
W. Virginia	1.0	Illinois	7.0
Mississippi	0.8	Wisconsin	2.8
Oklahoma	0.2	Indiana	2.8
N. Dakota	0.1	Connecticut	3.2
Average per cent for 9 "dry" states		0.9	Average per cent for 9 "wet" states..... 7.2

CHURCH MEMBERS—U. S. CENSUS, 1906. Percentage of the Population Listed as Church Members.

Prohibition States.	License States.
Kansas	28.4%
Maine	29.8%
W. Virginia	28.0%
New York	43.7%
Massachusetts	51.3%
Rhode Island.....	54.0%

Some of the other license states that outrank the prohibition states in church membership by far, are Illinois 38.3%; Ohio 39.3%; Wisconsin 44.3%; Louisiana 50.6%; California 31.1%.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN.

United States Statistical Abstracts 1913, Page 552, Table No. 309—"Building and Loan Assn."—Number and assets 1912. A comparison of 7 "dry" and 7 "wet" states.

Prohibition States.	Number of Assn.	Assets in Millions of Dollars.
Kansas	55	14
Maine	37	4
North Carolina	119	9
North Dakota	9	2
Oklahoma	29	1
Tennessee	13	2
West Virginia	45	5
Total	307	37

License States	Number of Assn.	Assets in Millions of Dollars.
California	91	24
Illinois	592	74
New Jersey	599	106
New York	237	59
Ohio	649	205
Pennsylvania	1,629	213
Indiana	357	51
Total	4,154	732

ILLITERACY.

United States Statistical Abstract 1913, Page 61, Table No. 41—"Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 1910."—Percentages. A comparison of 9 "dry" states and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States.	Per Cent of Illiterate Population.	License States.	Per Cent of Illiterate Population.
Georgia	20.7	California	3.7
Kansas	2.2	Illinois	3.7
Maine	4.1	Indiana	3.1
Mississippi	22.4	Iowa	1.7
N. Carolina	18.5	Minnesota	3.0
N. Dakota	3.1	Nebraska	1.9
Oklahoma	5.6	Ohio	3.2
Tennessee	13.6	Vermont	3.7
W. Virginia	8.3	Wisconsin	3.2
Average per cent for 9 "dry" states	10.9	Average per cent for 9 "wet" states	3.0

NOTE—The percentage of illiterates in other "wet" states follows: Connecticut, 6.0; Massachusetts, 5.2; Missouri, 4.3; Montana, 4.8; Nevada, 6.7; New Hampshire, 4.6; New Jersey, 5.6; New York, 5.5; Pennsylvania, 5.9; South Dakota, 2.9.

PAUPERS.

United States Statistical Abstracts 1913, Page 56, Table No. 36—"Paupers enumerated in Almshouses 1910," number per 100,000 population. A comparison of 9 "dry" and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Number of Paupers Per 100,000 Pop.	License States.	Number of Paupers Per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	31.2	Arkansas	33.9
Kansas	43.5	Florida	27.5
Maine	127.3	Louisiana	11.3
Mississippi	24.3	Minnesota	33.1
N. Carolina	63.0	Nebraska	46.2
N. Dakota	14.0	S. Carolina	31.5
Oklahoma	2.9	S. Dakota	24.8
Tennessee	71.8	Texas	22.1
West Virginia	66.2	Wyoming	13.0

Average number for 9 "dry" states	49.3	Average number for 9 "wet" states.....	27.0
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PRISONERS.

United States Statistical Abstracts for 1913, Page 58, Table No. 38—"Sentenced prisoners in penal institutions in 1910," per 100,000 population. A comparison of 9 "dry" and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States.	Number of Prisoners Per 100,000 Pop.	License States.	Number of Prisoners Per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	191.4	Pennsylvania	106.7
Kansas	91.1	S. Dakota	47.8
Maine	98.3	Texas	108.6
Mississippi	127.0	Wisconsin	71.8
N. Carolina	64.4	Arkansas	83.1
N. Dakota	63.6	Iowa	60.9
Oklahoma	101.1	Minnesota	77.7
Tennessee	125.7	Nebraska	55.1
W. Virginia.....	119.8	Ohio	84.0

Average for 9 "dry" states	109.1	Average for 9 "wet" states	77.3
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INSANITY.

United States Statistical Abstracts 1913, Page 59, Table No. 39—"Insane enumerated in hospitals in 1910," per 100,000 population. A comparison of 9 "dry" and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States.	Number of Insane Per 100,000 Pop.	License States.	Number Insane Per. 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	120.0	Arkansas	69.4
Kansas	172.2	Louisiana	130.3
Maine	169.5	Nebraska	166.9
Mississippi	110.1	S. Carolina	101.7
N. Carolina.....	114.3	Texas	104.0
N. Dakota	108.8	Utah	91.6
Oklahoma	67.0	Florida	112.8
Tennessee	100.9	Indiana	167.6
W. Virginia	141.0	Wyoming	111.0
Average number for 9 "dry" states		Average number for 9 "wet" states	
122.6		117.3	

SAVE THE BOY.

WE hear so much from the Prohibition orator about "saving the boy." There is an argument that refutes this statement, for besides the boy that the Prohibitionist wants to save, there is another boy whose welfare must be looked after.

The Anti-Saloon League wants to save the boy from the saloon and the "temptations of liquor." If the home influences of a young man are of the proper kind there need be no fear of the failure of that young man to succeed in life. In this nation there are vast numbers of families in which the children are familiar with beer, wine and whiskey and in these same families it is a rare thing to find an intemperate member. In Belgium, beer is as common a drink among the children as milk is in the United States, and in Belgium, we find more people over 80 years of age than in any other country of the world.

The young man and young woman of today who wants to achieve moral success in their lives must realize the existence of that law known as the "freedom of choice." All morality is based upon this law.

The young man who is placed in a narrow trench, at one end of which is a goal, and who is so placed that he is facing this goal and must walk toward it and cannot leave the path—this young man is not exercising free will nor does he deserve any credit for what he is doing because he has not had the opportunity to do otherwise. True morality is gained only after the individual has decided what is bad and what is good and only after he has resisted the bad and has achieved the good. So the young

man or woman living in the cloistered home—a home in which a constant surveillance is maintained to keep from the young folks the attractions, the happenings and the occurrences of daily life in the outside world, coming from this cloistered home, when the barrier of restraint is let down, is apt to fall. Constant association with the benefits and privileges of nature soon teach us by experience how to correctly use the benefits and privileges.

There need be no hue and cry of "save the boy" in regard to the liquor question if that boy receives proper home training and if he, himself, is the right kind of a boy. If a father or mother must fear for the welfare of their boy when he is out of their presence, and if there is any doubt in their minds as to his conduct and his possible danger when he is away from his home, then the parents of that boy are to blame.

Again we hear that if we wipe out the liquor industry we will save the next generation; we will have boys and girls who have never seen a saloon. Here, however, the argument of the Prohibitionist runs counter to a law of nature.

Men drink because of their appetite for drink; because of a natural desire, a natural craving for the beverage which they drink. Grant the absolute abolition of the liquor business as represented today by the legal manufacture of these beverages and it is safe to say that the drinking of alcoholic beverages or some similar substitute will continue. Every nation has some national beverage and this has always been true and always will be true. If the beverage is misused, regulation of its use follows, but that it is folly and foolishness to believe that they can be made to disappear. Prohibition does, without doubt, stop the legal manufacture and sale, but it does not stop the manufacture and use of the beverage.

Moreover, as it is pointed out in another place, the method of making these beverages is so simple that it is folly and foolish to believe that the production of these beverages can be made to disappear. Prohibition does, without doubt, stop the legal manufacture and sale, but it does not stop the manufacture and use of the beverage.

As to that other boy. A dispatch from Bluefield, W. Va., March 12, says that a nine year old boy, said by the Federal authorities to be the youngest bootlegger on record, was arrested in a raid by the United States Marshall's posse in the mountains, 20 miles from Norton. According to Revenue Officers he was

found together with an 18 year old cousin operating a complete still which had a capacity of 30 gallons. This dispatch was printed in the Kansas City Star, March 12. Here, then, is one of the results of prohibition. The boy becomes a bootlegger, a moonshiner, and the tool of the blind tiger. He not only is in constant contact with the beverage, but further than that he is an associate in an illicit business. The patent medicine, vile whiskey and imitation beers, drugs, etc., that are dispensed in dry territory through the illicit sellers, will have a worse effect upon the boy than those beverages which are made under the Government's supervision and which are sold in places which are licensed and regulated by law.

There is another boy and that is the son of the wage-earner whose wage depends upon his position with the liquor industry. How about the hundreds of thousands of boys whose fathers are employed by the distillers, brewers, bottle works, allied industries, etc., and to whom prohibition means the loss of their income and the loss of their daily bread.

Is it fair to assume that after a man has spent a number of years of his life as an apprentice and finally has achieved a position of trust through experience, bought by many years of service, to ask him to cease that occupation which is paying him a living wage and accept in exchange, employment as a common laborer? This is what the Prohibitionist demands. Aside from the loss to the individual man there is the loss to his family. His boy loses the opportunity for an education, he is prevented from getting the proper kind of food and clothing. There must be stinting and economy in the family budget. Moreover, in a state like Ohio, for example, where last winter there were 200,000 unemployed; 200,000 men who were out of positions and were walking the streets ready to take any position that was available—Prohibition would add an additional 100,000 men.

The casting of these extra thousands of men into the army of the unemployed would flood the labor markets and the disastrous results which would follow would affect not only those men who had lost their positions, but would affect those who are holding positions.

We must remember that all classes of labor are represented in the liquor industry. For example, thousands of teamsters take the beer and whiskey

to the consumer. Then there are the brewers, the clerks, the stenographers, glassworkers, office boys, salesmen, carpenters, lithographers, printers—all these must seek work elsewhere.

Prohibitionists say that they can go into other lines of work; easily said but hard to do. In practically all trades one must serve an apprenticeship of three, four or five years. Many of those who would lose their positions are at an age when it would be very difficult to begin a new trade. One thing, though, is sure to happen, after a period of idleness all of these men thrown out of work by prohibition will begin to grow desperate; they will go to contractors; they will go to bosses; to employers of labor and will say—"Look here, I need a job, my family is starving, the Prohibitionists have thrown me into the poverty line, I will work for half what you are paying your other men if you will just only give me something to do."

The employer, being a business man sees an opportunity to gain, an opportunity to hire cheaper help. Again all labor suffers.

Prohibition is not the friend but the ENEMY of LABOR.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TEMPERANCE VIEWS.

A BRAHAM Lincoln, were he to return to earth, as his first act would without doubt rebuke and repudiate the methods and personnel of the Anti-Saloon League, which pretends from time to time to receive inspiration from the sayings and speeches of the great emancipator.

The spectacularity, the hate, the denunciation, the bitterness, the invective and the underhand methods that characterize the Anti-Saloon League campaigns in behalf of Prohibition are the very things that Lincoln deplored and publicly spoke against.

Lincoln, in his love of his fellow-men, was a temperance advocate, but he believed in being charitable in an effort to decrease intemperance, he believed in converting the individual by appealing to his character and in a manner to win his confidence. By the same token he was opposed to driving an individual, to denouncing him, to cursing and abusing him, always contending "that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall."

"By virtue of half a dozen signatures, Berry and Lincoln became proprietors of the only mercantile establishment in the village."

"In the spring of the next year, finding their merchandise gaining them little or nothing, they concluded to keep a tavern in addition to their other business, and the records of the company according to Sangamon County, show that Berry took out a license for that purpose on the 6th of March, 1833." (From Nicolay & Hay, Vol. 1, Chapter 4 "Abraham Lincoln.")

A copy of the original license which appears below presents evidence which cannot be disputed:

Springfield, Wednesday, March 6, 1833.

Ordered that William F. Berry in the name of Berry & Lincoln have license to keep a tavern in New Salem to continue 12 months from this date, and that they pay one dollar in addition to six dollars heretofore paid as per Treasury receipt and that they be allowed the following rates (viz.):

French Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	25
Peach Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Apple Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	12
Holland Gin per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Domestic per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	25
Rum per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whiskey per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breakfast dinner supper	25
Lodging, per night	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horse, per night	25
Single feed	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breakfast, dinner and supper for stage-passengers	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Who gave bond as required by law.

NOTE—One "bit" was a coin valued at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; one "flip" was a coin valued at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. A "bit" and a "flip" therefore, would amount to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 3 "bits" to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This accounts for the prices listed opposite the articles mentioned in the license.

A study of the life and writings of Lincoln, will show to the unbiased mind that Abraham Lincoln was a temperance man and a temperance advocate in the correct sense; that is, he believed in moderation in the use of all things. The quotations that the Prohibitionists have used as coming from Lincoln, when those quotations have been authentic, have usually been statements which he made when speaking of the abuse and excessive use of liquors. Mr. Lincoln's ideas, however, upon the liquor question were far removed from those of the modern agitating

Prohibition leader. The following extracts taken from his address delivered February 22, 1842, before the Springfield Washingtonian Temperance Society, will bear out the above statement.

"The preacher, it is said, advocates temperance because he is a fanatic, and desires a union of the church and state; the lawyer from his pride, and vanity of hearing himself speak; and the hired agent for his salary."

"Too much denunciation against dram-sellers and dram drinkers was indulged in. This I think was both impolitic and unjust. It was impolitic, because it is not much in the nature of man to be driven to anything; still less to be driven about that which is exclusively his own business; and least of all where such driving is to be submitted to at the expense of pecuniary interest of a burning appetite.

* * * * *

"To have expected them to do otherwise than they did—to have expected them not to meet denunciation with denunciation, crimination with crimination, and anathema with anathema—was to expect a reversal of human nature, which is God's decree and can never be reversed. When the conduct of men is designed to be influenced, persuasion, kind, unassuming persuasion, should ever be adopted. It is an old and true maxim "that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall." So with man. If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his sincere friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say what he will, is the great high road to his reason, and which when once gained, you will find but little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause, if indeed that cause really be a just one. On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned or despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and heart; and though your cause be naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance, harder than steel, and sharper than steel can be made, and though you throw it with more than Herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a rye straw. Such is man, and so must he be understood by those who would lead him, even to his own best interests."

"Another error, as it seems to me, into which the old reformers fell, was the position that all habitual drunkards were utterly incorrigible, and therefore, must be turned adrift and damned, without remedy in order that the grace of temperance might abound, to the temperate then, and to all mankind some hundreds of years thereafter. There is in this something so repugnant to humanity, so uncharitable, so cold-blooded and feelingless, that it never did nor ever can enlist the enthusiasm of a popular cause. We could not love the man who taught it—we could not hear him with patience. The heart could not throw open its portals to it—the generous man could not adopt it—it could not mix with his blood. It looked so fiendishly selfish, so like throwing fathers and brothers overboard to lighten the boat for our security, that the noble-minded shrank from the manifest meanness of the thing. And besides this, the benefits of a reformation to be effected by such a system were too remote in point of time to warmly engage many in its behalf. Few can be induced to labor exclusively for posterity; and none will do it enthusiastically. Posterity has done nothing for us; and theorize on it as we may, practically we shall do very little for it, unless we are made to think we are at the same time doing something for ourselves."

* * * * *

Lincoln then proceeds to close his speech with the following words: "This is the one hundredth and tenth anniversary of the birthday of Washington; we are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked deathness splendor leave it shining on."

George Washington, concerning whom Lincoln spoke with so much eloquence and reverence, was the owner of a distillery. In his will at Mt. Vernon, July 9, 1799, we read as follows:

"I, George Washington, of Mount Vernon, a citizen of the United States and lately President of the same, do make, ordain and declare this instrument, which is written with my own hand and every page thereof subscribed with my name, to be my last will and testament, revoking all others:

"Item—to my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit and benefit of the whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life.

"As I also do my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind with the LIQUORS and groceries which may be on hand.

"I give and bequeath to the said Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the residue of my Mount Vernon estate—all the land north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring, as described in the device of the other part of the tract to Bushrod Washington until it comes to the stone and three red or Spanish oaks on the knowl—thence with a rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Mason and me), thence with that line westerly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run, by the tumbling dam of my mill, thence with the said run to the ford, afore-mentioned, to which I add all the land I possess west of said Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded easterly and southerly thereby, together with the mill, DISTILLERY and all other houses and improvements on the premises, making together about two thousand acres, be it more or less."

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 9 July 1799.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Fairfax, to-wit:

"I, F. W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, the same being a Court of Probate and of record, and having a seal, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last Will and Testament of George Washington, deceased, as the same appears of record in the will books of said county in Liber H, No. 1, folio 1, and that the original of said will is now on file in my said office in said county.

"IN TESTIMONY of all which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Fairfax, Virginia, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1912.

(Signed) F. W. RICHARDSON,

(SEAL.)

Clerk."

George Washington, who really gave us the liberty which is enjoyed today, was most certainly not a Prohibitionist. It was Washington that made possible a Lincoln, and the above gives absolute proof that Abraham Lincoln was not a Prohibitionist, and moreover, went so far as to stock a tavern, and to

obtain a license for the sale of liquors. With these facts before us, how can the Anti-Saloon League claim otherwise?

The fact that Lincoln was a temperance advocate and not a Prohibitionist is substantiated by the following quotations taken from the sayings and speeches of the immortal President.

Lincoln also was a believer in "Compensation."

In a speech delivered at Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854, in reply to Senator Douglass (Nicolay & Hay), Lincoln said:

"Option of abolishing slavery by States within their own limits. It was frequently spoken of by members of Congress, and by the citizens of Washington six years ago; and I heard no one express a doubt that a system of gradual emancipation with compensation to owners would meet the approbation of a large majority of the white people of the district."

Among his notes for speeches, October 1, 1858 (Nicolay & Hay, Volume IV, page 231), Lincoln wrote as follows:

"I am for the people of the whole nation doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation; for that of each part doing just as they choose in all matters which concern no other part; and for each individual doing just as he chooses in all matters which concern nobody else."

In a speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, September 16, 1857, (Nicolay & Hay, Volume V, page 149), he said:

"I think a definition of 'popular sovereignty' in the abstract would be about this 'that each man shall do precisely as he pleases with himself, and with all those things that exclusively concern him; that a general government shall do all those things that pertain to it, and all the local governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them.'"

Whitney in his "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln" (page 117), comments as follows:

"To Lincoln's practical mind the business and object of an Army was to fight, and not to review, intrench and organize as the end in view. He was always saying to McClellan, 'YOU MUST ACT.' When he found that Grant would fight as a fixed rule of action, that atoned in his opinion, for all his minor delinquencies. Some philanthropists came to Lincoln with horror depicted on their countenances, while Grant was in the Wilderness, to protest against

the appalling sacrifice of life. Lincoln listened to their protests, but all he would reply was, with a shrug of his shoulders 'he fights.' At information that Grant was drunk at an important engagement, having been known to have several jugs of whiskey at headquarters, Lincoln responded, 'I wish I could send each of our Generals a jug of that same whiskey!'"

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND PROHIBITION.

ASIDE from the fact that George Washington was a distiller, which fact has been absolutely proven by the evidence exhibited in his will, in which he bequeathed his distillery to his wife, etc., Washington was a lover and connoisseur of wines. He frequently referred to his "Madeira," which was his favorite wine.

We can best gain an idea of Washington's sentiments in regard to the liquor question, by quoting from statements which he made, taken from the writings of authors, who have published works concerning the life of our first President.

In the "Writings of George Washington," published in 1889, by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Volume I, pages 1 and 2, there is found in a Journal of a Survey, made on Wednesday, March 16, 1748, this statement:

"We set out early and finished about 1 o'clock and then traveled up to Frederick Town, where our baggage came to us. We cleaned ourselves (to get rid of ye game we had caught ye night before). I took a review of ye town and returned to our lodgings where we had a good dinner prepared for us. Wine and Rum Punch in plenty, and a good feather bed with clean sheets, which was a very agreeable regale."

In Volume 9, page 302, in a letter, dated July 13, 1781, to the Superintendent of Finance, Washington first refers to needed supplies, and then goes on to say:

"No magazines of rum have been formed. We have been in a manner destitute of that necessary article, and what we are now likely to draw from the several States will be from hand to mouth."

This letter was written from his Headquarters, near Dobb's Ferry.

In Volume 9, page 354, again writing to the Superintendent of Finance, a letter dated "Chatham, August 27, 1781," says in part:

"You will be pleased to make the deposit of flour, rum and salt meat at the Head of Elk, which I requested in a former letter. I am very fearful that about fifteen hundred barrels of salt provisions and thirty hogsheads of rum, which I directed to be sent from Connecticut and Rhode Island under convoy of Count de Barras, would not have been ready when the fleet sailed from Newport. Should that have been the case, the disappointment will be great. I would wish you to see whether a like quantity of those articles can be procured in Philadelphia or in Maryland, if we should find that they have not gone round from the eastward."

In Volume 11, pages 434 and 437, in a letter to Gouverneur Morris, dated "New York, October 13, 1789," Washington says in part:

"Of plated ware may be made I conceive handsome and useful coolers for wine at and after dinner. Those I am in need of, viz.: eight double ones (for Madeira and Claret, the wine usually drank at dinner) each of the apertures to be sufficient to contain a pint decanter, with an allowance in the depth of it for ice at bottom so as to raise the neck of the decanter above the cooler between the apertures. A handle is to be placed by which these double coolers may with convenience be removed from one part of the table to another. For the wine after dinner, four quadruple coolers will be necessary, each aperture of which to be of the size of a quart decanter or quart bottle for four sorts of wine—these decanters or bottles to have ice at bottom, and to be elevated thereby as above—a central handle here also will be wanting.

"Should my description be defective, your imagination is fertile and on this I shall rely."

In Volume 12, page 233, in a letter dated March 31, 1789, addressed to "George A. Washington," we read as follows:

"As I shall want shingles, planks, nails, rum for harvest, scantling, and such like things, which would cost me money at another time, fish may be bartered for them."

In Volume 13, in a letter to "William Pierce, on August 31, 1794, on page 19," Washington writes as follows:

"I have no objection to your putting up the still which is at Mount Vernon, if any advantages from it can be derived under the tax which is laid upon it."

In Volume 13, page 442, a letter dated "Mount Vernon, February 27, 1798," to "William Augustine Washington," says in part:

"I make use of no barley in my distillery (the operations of which are just commenced). Rye chiefly and Indian corn, in a certain proportion compose the materials from which the whiskey is made. The former I buy @ 4/6, for the latter I have not given more than 17/6, and latterly 17/—delivered at the distillery. It has sold in Alexandria (in small quantities from the wagons) at 16/ and 16/6 per barrel, but at what it goes now I am unable to inform you. So large a quantity as you have for sale may command a good price."

An unbiased study of the biographies and writings of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln will lead to but one conclusion, namely, that neither of these two great men were Prohibitionists. The foregoing quotations furnish ample proof of this fact.

VOTE ON HOBSON AMENDMENT

Analyzed as to Rural and Urban Constituency of the Representatives.

THE significance of the vote in the House is the division of the vote, according to population. Of the 197 members who voted for the Hobson resolution, 129 were from towns of less than 10,000 population and 64 of these from villages not given in the Census report of places having 2,500 population and more. There were 26 more from cities of less than 25,000 population and 19 from cities of between 25,000 and 50,000; 10 from cities of over 50,000 and less than 100,000, and 13 from cities of more than 100,000. Nearly two-thirds of the vote in favor of the resolution was from towns of less than 10,000 population. By the last Census report, two-thirds of this vote would be classed as urban, and less than one-third of it from towns of more than 10,000 population. Of the 190 members

who voted against the Hobson resolution, 109 are from cities of more than 25,000 population, and 68 of these from cities of more than 100,000 population, while there were only 25 from towns of less than 2,500. This vote would indicate that prohibition is still an issue between the rural and urban population, as the Representatives from the rural districts very generally voted for prohibition, and those from the cities voted against it.

WHY THE HOBSON RESOLUTION FAILED. Arguments Against National Prohibition.

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The Resolution That Was Debated.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE

"Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale thereof, are forever prohibited."

"Section 2. The Congress, or the States within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri.

"Mr. Speaker, in the days of witchcraft every man who dared to raise his voice against that madness was immediately suspected, and many were tortured and murdered merely because, as sensible men, they had appealed to the common sense of the people.

"We are reminded of those dark days by the prohibition movement of the present day. Again thousands are under a spell, and the man who has the courage to oppose it by appeals to reason is, if not burned at the stake, as were the witches, at least denounced as a tool of the liquor interests. A mental atmosphere has been created which tends to terrorize political parties, intimidate public men,

silence the press, and stifle the honest opinions of the people generally.

There is, of course, no doubt about the final outcome. In the twentieth century it is easier for human reason to triumph than it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A nation which has thrown off the shackles of despotism will not, for any length of time, tyrannize over itself."

"Unquestionably drunkenness may lead to insanity. So do some other excesses. The most reliable statistics of insanity give as the causes: First, self-pollution and sexual excess; second, religious fanaticism or excessive zeal. And intemperance is given as the third cause. If the logic of prohibition is to prevail it would be right to unsex mankind, and also to forbid altogether those religious bodies whose practices or teachings lead to insanity. This alone shows the fatuity of unscientific reasoning on a profound and intricate social problem."

"Let me show you how fallacious their reasoning is. Indeed, it is both fallacious and superficial. Their whole case is based upon the assumption that by withholding the supply you can stop the demand; while, as a matter of fact, the supply of beverages—and of everything else, for that matter—is the effect and not the cause of the demand. If by confounding cause and effect you proceed from false premises it is quite natural that you will arrive at false conclusions. Suppose there were as many taverns in a city as there are houses, and, on the other hand, all the people were educated to be total abstainers, what would happen? Every tavern keeper would be starved to death. But, again, if you succeed in closing all the saloons, would this kill the appetite for drink? Not at all. The people would either find a way to manufacture it themselves, or they would resort to substitutes worse than liquor—to drugs such as opium, morphine and cocaine. Of this we have ample proofs; one of them being that the consumption of cocaine is relatively largest in prohibition States. Another is the testimony of responsible army officers before the Military Committee of this House to the effect that soldier boys stationed in Maine and Kansas have been discovered to receive supplies of cocaine from drug stores of the larger cities. And the use of this poison, mind you, is followed by direct attacks upon the brain cells. Furthermore, if people were compelled to concoct their own drinks the vilest kind of rot-gut would take the place of the pure and well-matured beverages which

are now consumed. And have you ever considered that the process of home manufacture would be confined almost altogether to the strong spirituous drinks, because these alone can be made by primitive means."

"It is certainly plain from what I have said that you can not cure the drink habit by attacking the supply. By legal edict you can destroy all the distilleries and all the breweries and all the saloons, but you can not destroy or even control the human appetite by such means. The only successful way to serve the cause of true temperance will be to attack the demand, and this can only be done by moral suasion. Therefore, I make bold to say that if all the good men and women who are interested in this cause would use their combined influence to train the youth of the land in the art of self-control and moderation instead of invoking the power of the law and the police club, their efforts would show much more substantial results."

Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas.

"The proposed amendment might very properly be entitled 'an amendment to legalize the illicit still in the United States.' It might well be entitled—'An act to encourage the manufacture of intoxicating drink by individuals,' for any man who can raise a few dollars to pay for a still can manufacture as much as he wishes. I am told that whisky stills are advertised for sale at \$15 each."

"In States where a majority of the people want prohibition, you will have enforcement; in States where a majority are against the proposed amendment, you will not have enforcement unless you use Federal constabulary, and where is the man who wishes to see officers from one State sent to another State to aid in the enforcement of law? Such a condition is the first step toward Civil War. God forbid that we have such condition in any State of this Union. Remember, gentlemen, no law is stronger than the jury box."

"You are, therefore, proposing to surrender two hundred and sixty-seven millions of taxes, which the Government collects annually from the liquor traffic and, in my judgment, you are proposing to bring upon the Nation a worse condition than you have now. This two hundred and sixty-seven millions must be raised. It can only be raised by taxing something. Do you think the people of the Nation are ready to pay two hundred and sixty-seven millions each year to try out an experiment?"

Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois.

"I believe that the great property interests involved in this question ought to be taken into account. The people who are connected with the manufacture and sale of liquor have believed in the past that they were engaging in a business which was recognized by the law. They have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the business in which they are engaged, and I believe that the Government of the United States as a just Government, and the American people, as a just people, ought not to decide a question of this importance without taking into account the propriety of compensating those whose property would be taken away."

Representative Edward E. Browne, of Wisconsin.

"It (National Prohibition) would mean the appointment of hundreds of thousands of Government officials—marshals and deputy marshals—by the political party in power to go into the various communities to enforce the law. This army of Federal marshals and deputies would be many times larger than the armed military force of the United States today. These officers would, of course, be clothed with authority to search and arrest, and with that power any political party, by intimidation or otherwise, could perpetuate itself in office, the rights of the people in the various communities would be transferred to their Representative at Washington, and the last vestige of the rights of the individual citizens or the local communities and the rights of the States would disappear.

"We all know that any law effecting the customs and habits of the people is very difficult to enforce unless there is a strong public sentiment in favor of it."

"The adoption of this amendment would be by State Legislatures, and would not be by a referendum vote of the people. A small State like Nevada, with a population of 90,000 people, would count just as much as a State like New York with 9,000,000 people."

"Counterfeiting our currency is a difficult matter. It is condemned by every citizen in every locality, and yet it takes a large number of Secret Service men appointed by the Government to prevent it.

"How very easy would it be to manufacture wine and other alcoholic drinks in the United States and also to bring them in over the border without detection, and what an army of officers it would take

searching the homes and the cellars of the people for illicit stills.

"How many United States marshals and deputies would it take to enforce a prohibition law in the city of New York, with five and one-half million inhabitants; Chicago, with two and one-half million inhabitants; Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco—all these cities mentioned, aggregating in population over 13,000,000 inhabitants?

"How many thousand Federal marshals would it take to attempt the enforcement of a prohibition law in these cities? How many jury trials? How many convictions?

"The police force in New York alone is over 10,000, and other great cities are relatively as large. The sympathy of the local officers would be on the side of public sentiment in these cities.

"There would be a constant conflict between this army of local police officers and the Federal officers in regard to the enforcement of the law."

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama.

"Of the taxes levied on liquors \$226,200,000 were received from internal revenue, and \$19,200,000 from customs, making the total of \$245,400,000. Aside from the Federal Revenue, I find that the revenue derived by the States from licenses amounted to \$21,000,000, from counties \$6,600,000 and from incorporated places having a population of 2,500 and over \$52,000,000, or a total that the States derived from liquor licenses of \$79,600,000. This makes the total in the United States from all sources \$325,000,000."

Representative T. Campbell Cantrill, of Kentucky.

"Our friends on the other side tell us that they have been successful in the States in the cause of temperance. I accept Mr. Hobson as their greatest leader and best-posted adviser, and I quote from a letter which he addressed to President Wilson on September 30, 1914, on this subject:

"I am convinced that such an increased tax would wipe out of existence at least 50,000 blind tigers and would produce a net revenue of \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Let me call your attention to the fact that these blind tigers and blind pigs and other low dives that would be suppressed are the chief agents which debauch the boys. Investigation shows that the drunkard contracts his habits before he reaches his majority, and it is not drinking men that teach

boys to drink, but these blind tigers operated systematically in spite of law and local regulations."

"If State prohibition has built up 50,000 blind tigers in this country, how many more thousands will come as the result of national prohibition? The law can only be enforced in communities where public sentiment is back of it, and national prohibition to be enforced would require this country to be Russianized."

"There is in the land a great body of high-priced paid agitators who are clamoring for national prohibition. It is their profession, and members of this House should not be swept off their feet by demands from that body. The paid leaders have not dealt fairly with the great body of the people in the country. They have misled thousands of sincere, honest, and God-fearing people into believing that this resolution means prohibition, when in reality it means unrestricted manufacture of intoxicating liquors."

Representative Julius Kahn, of California.

"Mr. Speaker, prohibition is not temperance. Temperance makes for human progress. It should be invoked in regard to our food, our drink, our dress, and even our physical exercise. As many people die from overeating as die from excessive use of alcohol. Excessive physical exercise has frequently led to heart failure and death. Temperance, not alone in the use of alcohol, but temperance in everything that effects the human race, is what should be taught in the homes and in the schools of this country. Temperance harms no one; on the contrary, it does good. Prohibition on the other hand, has generally resulted in making men liars, sneaks, and hypocrites. If men want liquor, they can invariably get it, and they can get it even in prohibition States.

Representative J. Henry Goeke, of Ohio.

FARM PRODUCTS USED.

"In the course of 1913 corn and other farm products of the value of \$113,884,568 were used in the manufacture of liquors. This amount does not represent the value of the products so used in the Chicago and other markets, but the actual sum received by the growers, based upon the carefully compiled reports of the Department of Agriculture published from time to time."

"It is computed that in raising these products the farmer paid for labor a total of \$13,485,460, a

sum sufficient to employ 74,919 persons for six months at an average wage of \$30 per month.

"Not over one in one thousand are drunkards. Are we to be asked for this one-tenth of 1 per cent. to wreck commerce, plunge millions of men and women into competition with other lines of trade and labor, make idle over 4,000,000 acres of farm land tilled by over 100,000 farmers, curtail the output of mines and mine labor supplies, the machinery for about 3,000 large plants in this country, curtail the labor and products of glass factories, lumber mills, supply companies, coal mines, and a thousand other lines of trade where men toil and capital has wrought to produce happiness and comfort for millions of families who are all more or less dependent upon the brewing interests for their prosperity?"

Representative Claude U. Stone, of Illinois.

"There is State-wide prohibition in Maine, and the Webb-Kenyon law prevents the overriding of that law by other States, and yet there are cities in Maine that have more shops per capita for the public sale of liquor than my home city, which is the greatest distilling city in the world. In parts of Maine candidates for sheriff, who have the enforcing of the law, can not be elected to office if they do not give a public pledge that they will violate their oath of office and will not enforce the law. The same can be said of Georgia, another prohibition State. It is for this reason that the people should be permitted to determine by their own votes the character of restraint that shall be placed upon themselves."

Representative Michael J. Gill, of Missouri.

"As a representative of labor on this floor, I am proud to stand in unison with my old associate and co-worker, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and state with added emphasis that it would be far better, far more wise, more moral, and a thousand times more desirable to take the position of organized labor on this question and insist on:

- (a) Increasing wages.
 - (b) Shorter hours of work.
 - (c) More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of:
 - (1) Better tastes.
 - (2) Better aspirations.
 - (3) Higher ideals.
 - (4) Better standard of living.
 - (5) Freedom from the burdens of excessive toil.
 - (6) Better homes and surroundings for the poor—
- than try to effect statutory law that which must come

from the ever-expanding consciousness of a world's people.

Representative John A. M. Odair, of Indiana.

"Under the Hobson plan anyone who desired to do so could fit up a still at a cost of from \$5 up, according to the amount of whiskey he wanted to make, could manufacture all he wanted for his own use, and give all he wanted to give to his neighbors, regardless of their age, without violating the law. With the tax off, it would be so cheap that cafes, restaurants, and hotels could serve it free with meals which they would have the right to do under the Hobson resolution. Social and fraternal clubs would have the right to hire a distillery or brewery in my State, to manufacture a trainload of whisky or beer, and ship it to their club rooms, where it could not be sold, but could be given away to members of the club or anyone else, regardless of age, without violating the law. With the tax off, whisky would only cost about one-third of 1 cent a drink, and social clubs could fix their annual dues at \$10 per year, which would be sufficient to supply all the intoxicating liquors its membership could use."

"The fact is, Mr. Speaker, this resolution should have been labeled the 'Hobson free-whisky resolution' instead of the 'Hobson prohibition resolution.' In the language of my good friend from Indiana, Mr. Morris, under this resolution 'every lad would be his own moonshiner, and every lad would be his own bootlegger.' Whiskey would be cheap and easy to get, and an era of drunkenness, with its attendant debauchery and crime, would sweep over this country such as the mind is scarcely able to conceive of."

Representative Everis A. Hayes, of California.

"Mr. Speaker, I represent a district which has more grape vineyards probably than any other district in the country. These vineyards are generally small, averaging usually, from 10 to 40 acres each. The owner of each of these practically has his all invested in his vineyard, and upon its yearly crop of grapes, himself and his family are dependent for their living. It should be said that these grapes are valueless for any purpose except wine making. For many years our State has maintained at public expense, a viticultural commission and in every way encouraged the planting of vineyards and the development of the wine industry.

"Under these circumstances I can not bring myself to believe that it is my duty to vote for a measure, the effect of which will be to render these little vineyards valueless. If this proposed constitutional amendment provided for compensating those who are directly and unavoidably damaged by its provisions, which it should do, I should feel very different about it. This was the method pursued a few years ago by the Cantons of Switzerland when they adopted prohibition, and it is the civilized, the only equitable way to proceed in this case."

Representative Andrew J. Barchfeld, of Pennsylvania.

"My district, the thirty-second congressional district of Pennsylvania, is the work-shop of the world. I represent a constituency of over 300,000 inhabitants in five city wards and the outlying boroughs and townships of Allegheny County, south of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. In times of our prosperity, 100,000 men go each day, except the Sabbath, to the furnace door of the steel mills, the dark depths of the coal mines, and the furious activity of the factories, many of them with their lives in their hands, and draw from the minerals and materials of the earth, the wealth of her resources.

"These people look upon alcoholic liquors as a right, inborn and God given. What prohibitionist from the corn fields of Kansas, the cotton fields of Alabama, or the seacoast of Maine, where the bootlegger votes for prohibition, has a right to command a steel worker in my district that faces 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit at the furnace door, that he may not have his beer when his heat is ended. Stimulant to that constituent of mine is a food, and he would tell you it was a necessity. When the long day's work is over, the kind of a day's work that no agitator for prohibition can understand or appreciate, these men, as have their forefathers for generations, drink their beer, their wine, or their whiskey, and they will defy all the prohibitionists in America to give one good reason why they should not.

"Let me tell you that in times of prosperity, the Jones & Laughlin, American Iron and Steel Works employs 10,000 men; the United States Steel corporation, 22,000 men; and the Pittsburgh Coal Co., 11,000 men; and other industries similar great numbers in my district, and without drunkenness or excess these men demand places near the mills where they can secure their whiskey and their beer, a

bowl of soup and a ration of meat, that will replace the mighty energies they expend upon their labors.

"I am a doctor of medicine by profession. The Hobson resolution begins with the statement that "Exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison." As a physician, I state that this is either a play on words or an outright misstatement. In either event it is misleading, and flies in the face of medical practice and physiological science.

"I, in part, represent the church people of Pittsburgh; and we have as many church members in Pittsburgh as they have in the whole state of Maine. Allegheny County has as many church members as the whole State of Kansas. More than that, we have a greater percentage of church members in Pittsburgh than can be found in any prohibition state or district anywhere in the United States. Pennsylvania and New York have one and one-half times as many church people as all the prohibition states of the Union put together.

"So I assume to speak for the majority of the church people as well as others of my constituents, and I do not leave that to Brother Hobson or the officers of the Anti-Saloon League.

"So far as this scientific aspect of the liquor question is concerned incidentally, it is exactly the same today that it has been since that early day in the dawn of civilization when alcoholic liquors were first made a part of the civilized human's diet—I refer all true students of this great question to the report of the Committee of Fifty on the Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem, published in 1905. The conclusions reached by that eminent body of impartial investigators are at variance with the new discovery. Undoubtedly, however, in the prohibition propaganda we will always have the type of expert who, for his preconceived notion or the mere sake of his employment, will reach the kind of conclusions which Captain Hobson has so elaborately set forth when he demonstrated that three ounces of alcohol, instead of having a food value or a fair effect of stimulation, was truly the great destroyer.

"I am not defending alcohol for excessive use or advocating its use at all, I decry drunkenness as much as Captain Hobson and we have little of it in Pittsburgh. I simply say that wanton denunciation of alcohol does more harm than good; that we should honestly teach temperance and not dishonestly preach

prohibition; that we should, above all, tell the truth and abstain from lies, and remember that after all each man must control himself and if he uses liquors be temperate in their use. It is well to remember that a man may kill himself by overeating, and that a favorite method of committing suicide in China is by eating a half cupful of common table salt at one sitting."



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